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East Europe Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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23 January 1985

EAST EUROPE REPORT

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URBAN GIVES PRESS CONFERENCE

AU021515 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 27 Dec 84 p 6

['Transcript' of press conference given to foreign journalists by government spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 18 December]

[Excerpts] Kevin Ruane, BBC: How do you assess the state of the country and society's mood during the holiday period, as well as future prospects?

Urban: You know, it is difficult for me to single out the holiday period. I consider it to mean quite simply the current state of the country. This year there have been many successful events and processes in Poland's internal life. Elections to the people's councils were held, for which three-quarters of the adult population voted, and thus actively opposed the boycott of the elections called for by the underground. The Sejm passed an amnesty which served to ease the domestic conflicts that have shaken Poland in recent years. From a different angle, we have had good agricultural crops. The latest communique shows that production has increased once again. Internal relations have been stabilizing and are still doing so. Right now the greatest influence on the shaping of social moods is being exerted by material living conditions, the state authorities' consistent implementation of the principles of socialist renewal, and the confirmation of our politics both by appropriate political undertakings and by economic efforts. At its recent 14 December session, the government stressed the usefulness of the policy of broad dialogue with society on all matters involving the country. These also include the current key issue of the standard of living and of ways of distributing the produced national income and of sharing the burden created by the present economic situation. The government believes that society's confidence is being reestablished slowly but surely and that energy is increasing among most of society, despite the interruptions to these positive processes. That is how one can assess the current situation in the shortest way. I could, of course, give more details about this year's economic results, but they have already been reported in the press.

The prospects for next year? In the economic sphere, we foresee further progress with production, a stabilization of the standard of living and a concentration of resources on balancing out the market and improving shopping. We also foresee the lifting of rationing on most food items, which is important for every family. There will be social consultations and consultations with trade unions on this subject. Next year will also be important as far as political events are concerned. As we know, elections to the Sejm are foreseen. New election rules

will be worked out and discussed. We expect a further intensification of Poland's international relations and further progress in restoring to Poland its rightful place among the countries of the world.

Christopher Bobinski, FINANCIAL TIMES: I have noticed in the press recently that the word "crisis" is being replaced by "collapse." One can assume the decision to do so has come from the top. Is it because those who have made the decision want to save the word "crisis" from misuse because it may still come in handy?

Urban: It is not only the question that seems funny to me, but also the idea that someone in some political circle is involved in choosing words, replacing some with others, and handing out directives as to which words are to be used. In Polish, "crisis" and "collapse" are in the nature of synonyms. I cannot say which of these words is the sharper. Poland has experienced a crisis and it is called a crisis, although whatever name it is given is imprecise because this Polish economic crisis is very different to the great economic crisis of the 1930's which started in the United States. If anything has undergone evolution, it is the fact that we believe that Poland, although still in very significant economic difficulties, is not in a crisis stage because a crisis means something drastic, sudden, and sharp.

Robert Gillette, LOS ANGELES TIMES: Mr Minister, what reasons has the American Government given for not giving Poland back the most favored nation clause and not lifting the sanctions that are still in force?

Urban: Please ask the American Government. I do not have the papers with me from which to accurately quote various statements on this subject. If you mean the reasons which the American Government has given today and not at the time of introducing the sanctions, then as far as I remember the American Government has not mentioned the sanctions that remain in force. I, however, have done so.

David Ensor, ABC News: You said at the beginning that the Polish Government expects further steps from the American Government which would permit a normalization of relations, including the arrival of an American ambassador in Poland. Could you say in concrete terms what steps you expect in order for this normalization to occur?

Urban: The lifting of sanctions; the discontinuation of interference, or rather attempted interference, in Polish domestic affairs; the cessation of propaganda aggression; and the undertaking of normal political relations and talks.

CSO: 2600/412

PEREZ DE CUELLAR DISCUSSES INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION

AU041758 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 31 Dec 84-1 Jan 85 pp 1, 7

[Interview with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar by Zofia Skowron: "The United Nations Is Essential for Peace and the Good of International Society"--New York, "the end of December"]

[Excerpts] United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar at the end of December received Zofia Skowron, TRYBUNA LUDU special correspondent, and granted her an interview.

Skowron: Mr Secretary General: The United Nations Organization in the 40th year of its existence is both vehemently criticized and praised. In your reports, which are valued for their soberness, you yourself have criticized some UN mechanisms and called for an increase in their effectiveness. Now, in the second half of your term of office, you have earned the opinion of being the most effective secretary general in recent decades. What has changed in the United Nations and what in your opinion may still cause criticism?

Perez de Cuellar: During my time as secretary general, the climate of international cooperation has deteriorated seriously. Political tension has grown, often leading to armed conflicts. The world economy is in the most difficult situation since the Great Depression of the 1930's. These negative trends have seriously influenced the United Nations Organization as a unique world forum where all international problems are mirrored. It is important to understand that the sharpest piece of criticism made against the United Nations--that it is unable to guarantee peace to the world and reduce tension--is really an accusation which should be addressed to the policy of governments. I do not doubt that if these governments involved themselves fully in international cooperation in accordance with the UN Charter and gave their support for the resolutions adopted by various UN bodies, the United Nations would achieve great success. But because of a lack of such involvement, we have been entangled in a laborious and painful process of trying to make governments concur with each other as to the ways and means of settling disputes without the use of force. Since I assumed office, our efforts to prevent armed conflicts have not always been successful, but I believe we are maintaining dialogue in many spheres under very difficult conditions.

When criticizing the United Nations Organization, one must not forget that it is still a completely new experiment compared to mankind's history. Its goals and ideas are still noble: to end the plague of war and rehabilitate the poor and the oppressed. Acting for their sake, the United Nations Organization does not possess real authority; the achievement of political, social, and economic changes depends to an enormous extent on the strength of persuasion. We make mistakes while making such an effort, and we do not always act as effectively as we could. There is certainly room for improvement. But if one takes into account the extent of what we are trying to achieve and considers the most possibilities we have at our disposal, then it is difficult to avoid noticing how much the United Nations is capable of achieving.

Skowron: The last, 39th session of the General Assembly adopted about 60 resolutions on disarmament. Practically every session brings more such resolutions, and yet at the same time the arms race is still on, and people possess the feeling that their security is diminishing. How do you view the role of the United Nations and of multilateralism of action, and how do you view the coming meeting between Soviet Deputy Premier A. Gromyko and American Secretary of State G. Shultz, and the prospects for renewing East-West dialogue?

Perez de Cuellar: The growing number of disarmament resolutions adopted by the General Assembly each year shows that, since its very first session, the General Assembly has never given any other topic such great attention, and this is because there is no other topic to match the range of the one we are dealing with in the face of the increase and accumulation of armaments. However, I am aware that these resolutions, however zealously they formulate preparations for specified activities, possess faint significance if they are not accompanied by the will and dedication of all participants to implement them. Despite this, it ought to be firmly said that the United Nations Organization is the best forum for all member states, especially those who are permanent Security Council members, to achieve accord not only with each other, but also for the good of the entire planet, which has to be seen as a total quantity subject to the influence of every nation without exception. In a situation of global interdependence, multilateralism is nothing other than realism. This interdependence is a fact which the great powers recognize, and I am convinced that they will honor it in their bilateral relations. I encourage every effort, both bilateral and multilateral, for the sake of reaching the final goal--disarmament. The January meeting between Deputy Premier Gromyko and Secretary of State Shultz is an important step forward, and I wish them success in this venture.

Skowron: This may sound banal, but not many people will deny that it is the political will of many nations that determines whether or not UN mechanisms are used to prevent conflicts. How can this will be encouraged? How important do you think social peace movements and extragovernmental organizations are in shaping the political will of governments?

Perez de Cuellar: The United Nations Organization has recognized for a long time the important role of extragovernmental organizations in shaping a general understanding for UN tasks and in informing people of the tasks and problems facing international society. The mass media are also playing an important

role, a recent dramatic illustration of which is the sudden interest in the crisis in Africa when millions of people were shocked by television pictures of starving children. On the other hand, public opinion is too often unaware of the entire scope of UN activity; this may effect the degree of support for UN goals. That is why we must make special efforts to get through to public opinion on as broad a scale as possible, as in the case of the world disarmament campaign, which is mobilizing people everywhere to support the struggle for disarmament. No doubt governments will be more prone to reach a solution when their societies display interest and dedication; the broad social movements, supported by the nations of the world, may indeed considerably influence the political will of governments to support UN goals.

Skowron: As UN secretary general, you visited Poland almost 1 year ago. But you gained direct knowledge of our country earlier, while ambassador of Peru in Poland. Therefore, in view of your long-lasting knowledge, I am all the more willing to ask you what out of all Poland's international activity you find the most worthy of mention.

Perez de Cuellar: I recall with pleasure my visit to Poland in February 1984. I had the privilege of visiting both Krakow and Warsaw. I very much value the sincere reception which the Polish people and government gave me. As you have said, I had the honor of representing my country--Peru--in Poland. In Krakow, where I was awarded an honorary doctorate at the distinguished Jagiellonian University, I said that "Poland's national experience is the most eminent proof of the immeasurable suffering caused by the plague of war, and of human resilience, courage, and desire for independence."

As I said, Poland "was reborn out of the ruins of World War II like a phoenix and rebuilt its national assets." Those who, like Poland, best know about the horror of war are the most dedicated to the cause of peace.

Let me add that this dedication appears not only in Poland's support for the appropriate UN resolutions, but also in the presence of a Polish contingent among the UN forces in the Golan Heights as a form of direct participation in the United Nations Organization's peace effort.

CSO: 2600/413

YUGOSLAVIA

SLOVENE LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD271322 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1204 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Ljubljana, 24 Dec (TANJUG)--The League of Communists is not outside of social contradictions and it fights for the defining and implementation of the basic and long-term objectives of the emancipation of the working class; it is against bureaucratization and alienation of the LC from the working class and people's masses. This was stressed by Nadrej Marinc, president of the Slovene LC Central Committee, in his introductory report at the session today of the Slovene LC Central Committee which is devoted to an assessment of activity in connection with the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee.

The basic ideological conflict with all its consequences--both positive and negative--is conducted between etatism and self-management, Marinc said and stressed that it is in fact surplus value which is the substance of that conflict. The substance of the class question is who will control the surplus value--even in conditions of socialist self-management. If our compass is set clearly, in the sense that the worker in the widest meaning of the word is the one who fulfills surplus value, then there are no dilemmas for all those who think in socialist norms as to how to behave and operate on all levels and in all environments. These are the very questions discussed at length, both in the LC and in the institutions of our political system, Andrej Marinc said and stressed that, unfortunately, communists neglect some areas in social superstructure which, because of their wide impact, have significant importance for social awareness.

If we want to ensure the leading role of the LC in the masses, we must go on strengthening democratization not only within the basic organization, but also within LC organs up to and including the LCY Central Committee. This is the way, Andrej Marinc stressed, for the entire membership to assert its role in the creative synthesis of revolutionary practice. The Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium associates itself with these initiatives and debate proposals whereby the Slovene LC Central Committee and its organs should more often check the implementation of adopted stands and policy.

Speaking of cadre policy, Andrej Marinc stressed that a blanket criticism of all leading cadres in our society and in the LC must be prevented, and more done for the public nature of work, for collective work and for people to

assume personally professional and moral-political responsibility for the democratic adoption and implementation of adopted decisions. False radicalism and criticism which see the culprits for our difficulties exclusively in radical cadre changes must be resisted.

Discussion about the political system in Yugoslavia and in Slovenia is becoming increasingly important. Its basic elements are being implemented (?slowly) and we are not at all in favor of the basic elements of the system being changed, Andrej Marinc said.

It is not the system which is responsible for many shortcomings but the acts relative to its implementation. In addition, the self-management organization has unnecessarily been made too complicated and we also allowed too much red tape. It is high time we ended general discussions because they alarm and worry our working people and step up political instability. Many questions today have been wrongly posed. The pressure of centralist interests is being created. There is no alternative to the unified Yugoslav market and to the self-management pooling of labor and resources on the basis of self-management socioeconomic interests, and no out-voting can replace unanimity of decision-making by the republics and provinces on the issues which the constitution has ordained should be resolved by unanimous vote, no matter how difficult the road to the agreement may be.

Speaking of next year's economic policy, Andrej Marinc especially stressed the importance of improving our economic system, including the foreign currency system, where some of the differences emerging in our system are ideological. It would be harmful to deviate from the principle that those work organizations which earn foreign currency have the right, in accordance with agreed criteria, to use it to meet their foreign commitments and for reproduction requirements, and that they also have the right to invest it for modernization and for new joint products, just as they have to invest it for jointly agreed social requirements. Speculations must be prevented and the dinar as the only means of payment in our country effectively reasserted. We must do everything we can to make sure the economy is materially interested in exporting and in more stable conditions for the conduct of its business operations, including foreign currency dealings. Any other way could lead to fatal consequences both for the liquidity of the country and for the directions of the development of our society, said Andrej Marinc, president of the Slovene LC Central Committee, among other things.

Discussing the attitude of the LC toward communism, Vinko Hafner wondered why Slovene and Yugoslav communists in documents of their congresses, in their stands, and in the conclusions of the other organs have not over a long period of time at all mentioned their loyalty to the idea of communism. Is this because this loyalty in the past and now is very clear and undeniable or do we not mention it because we communists today are so much weighed down by pragmatism as to be turned away from the deliberations about a long-term development objective such as the attainment of communism. Vinko Hafner stressed that despite the present difficulties the attainment of a classless communist society is a genuine historical interest of the working class and therefore also one of the basic program orientations of the LC.

Referring to current socioeconomic conditions in the country, France Setinc stressed that economic accounts in Yugoslavia must be clear, without embellishment, and without adaptation to periodic favorable economic conditions. Let every account be placed on the table unpleasant as it may be. Setinc said Slovenia will be ready, just to give an example, to reveal the whole truth about its foreign currency opportunities. It will do so because in some parts of our country there are too many speculations about why Slovenia is pressing for the present foreign currency system--that it has enough foreign currency, that it is selfish, and the like. Setinc also drew attention to the fact that in Slovenia 80 percent of production resources have been spent. Slovenia's share of all our exports to the convertible currency areas is as much as one-fourth and this means a greater share of foreign currency for solidarity purposes. Setinc also made a critical reference to the discussions about the principle of democratic centralism which sometimes is interpreted only as a vehicle of interparty discipline and independent of social circumstances as if there is no function of the implementation of the vanguard role of the LC. First and foremost this means the function of the struggle for socialist self-management relations.

Hamdija Pozderac, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also took part in the discussion. He agreed with the assessments and stands put forward by Andrej Marinc in his introductory report. He stressed that at this point in time the forces of socialist self-management should be encouraged so that they could enter as soon as possible the stage with real ideas and solutions for a way out of the present complex situation. Opposing "aggressive and unitarist concepts" of the way out of the present situation, Pozderac said: "It has become somewhat fashionable for individuals from the LC ranks to state that the LC is betraying the revolution, whereas they are in a situation where they can say that it is not they who are abandoning the revolution but that the revolution is abandoning them. They imagine that they are a personification of the revolution, that they are the protagonists of the truth," Hamdija Pozderac said during the discussion today at the session of the Slovene LC Central Committee Presidium.

CSO: 2800/140

VECERNJI LIST INTERVIEW WITH BELOVSKI

LD291754 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0843 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 29 Dec (TANJUG)--The public debate on the draft conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session has created a more favorable atmosphere in which to achieve greater mobility of the entire LCY, from basic organizations to the top, I would say. The debate's critical attitude toward the situation in the LCY and in our society as a whole has encouraged not only communists but also all the other sociopolitical subjects, working people and citizens to become more involved. I believe that mobility on a wider scale has been achieved. It has made it possible for social action to be undertaken by all sections, on all the fronts and in all the cells of our society.

This was stated by Dimco Belovski, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in an exclusive interview with VECERNJI LIST of Zagreb.

The new atmosphere can be sensed everywhere and is so noticeable that there is no need for me to describe it. However, it is symptomatic that the new atmosphere has also brought about some new cases of denial of the LCY. Some individuals, who tried to make lucrative profit from challenging the LCY in a publicist, cabaret-like way have suddenly started behaving like small children left without a single toy. They are simply hurt by the fact that the LCY has turned over a new leaf and has made itself open to interparty and social criticism, and that it has set in motion the process of reexamining practice and seeking new methods in which to act and consolidate its ideological and action unity.

It is probably not right to speak about the introduction of a new style in the work of the LCY. But the fact remains that the public debate and the reaction to it have created an awareness among all LC organizations and leaderships and all the other sociopolitical subjects of a need for more efficient work, particularly and above all, in solving socioeconomic contradictions confronting our society. Very strong demands have been voiced for answers to some outstanding questions. The public debate exceptionally [word indistinct] the question of responsibility in the LC and our society as a whole.

I am convinced that LC leaderships, including the LCY Central Committee Presidium, are quite aware of the seriousness of these demands and of the volume and seriousness of their responsibility. Changes have to be made in

our behavior and in the programming of our activity. We must become more resolute in our preparedness and ability to initiate the search for ideopolitical bases on which to start solving the problems with which we, as a society, have been confronted.

Stressing that in the public debate reference was also made to the need for differentiation, Belovski said that particularly strong emphasis was placed on this. A differentiation on a class ideopolitical basis is necessary. It should be encouraged and stimulated.

However, it is wrong if differentiation only implies the act of expelling someone from the LC. That is only one aspect of it. Its other aspect lies in the fact that through its decisive and more efficient work the LC should attract among its ranks workers, direct producers and the creative and progressive forces of our society. Thus its class nature and its ideological and political sharpness and bite will be strengthened. We need united stands, clear aims and specific tasks and obligations to be able to undertake differentiation. It is precisely in developing and implementing these stands, aims and tasks that each of us can express and prove himself.

As regards the claim that in the republican LC Central Committees and the LCY Central Committee a high percentage of people is involved in political work on a professional basis, I must say sincerely that the increase in their numbers does not please us because it is not in line with the LCY policy on deprofessionalization of political work. It would be totally in line with the overall atmosphere initiated by the 13th LCY Central Committee session and the public debate to reduce the number of professionally involved people and to start the process of debureaucratization.

During the all-party debate very strong demands were made for surmounting the differences within the LCY and for building up a united front. These are the main prerequisites for more efficient work and the successful implementation of the goals and tasks of the long-term program of economic stabilization, for the further development of self-management and for the material progress of our society. Our membership's and working people's insistence that the LCY overcome its differences and achieves unity should be taken as a reflection of their view that differences cannot be, and should not, be concealed.

Working people are rightly criticizing the fact that through creating artificial dilemmas and by tactless statements we, ourselves, are contributing to the creation of an impression of disunity. Sometimes we ourselves place so much emphasis on certain differences, thus making it possible for aliens, people abroad and ideological opponents to label us and look for divisions among our ranks.

When speaking about the rise of nationalism, Belovski stressed, we must above all mention its present-day statist bases. Statism represents a broad basis on which nationalism, separatism and unitarism grow. The growth of statism is a real threat to the further development of our society and community. Material interests also impart strong stimulus to the growth of statism.

Some manifestations, similar to those of the seventies are discernible today as well. However, sociopolitical conditions are significantly different for the two decades to be equated. I wish to stress particularly that in the past we first had to destroy the strong bastions and nationalistic movements in order to even have enough room for the LCY's social action, whereas today social action exists and through it we are destroying the remnants, bastions and causes of nationalist manifestations and problems accompanying them.

The common denominator for all these manifestations is the attack on the foundations of our socialist self-managing system and on the federal system of the Yugoslav community of equal nations and nationalities.

Revolutionaries and national liberation war veterans, as well as all those who contributed to the victory of our revolution and who invested enormous efforts in the postwar development and in strengthening the Yugoslav community of equal nations and nationalities and our socialist self-managing society, have the legitimate right to be concerned about the future of our society and our country.

It is true, of course, that in a small number of cases we are talking about ill-disposed individuals or people who are for various reasons dissatisfied with their present position. Radical statements by some sociopolitical officials are a particular issue. These people bear a great degree of responsibility for the situation in our society and community, but they continue to speak in third person singular and to abdicate their own responsibility as if all that is confronting us has nothing to do with them. However, this should by no means be placed in the same context as the concern of revolutionaries, war veterans and other citizens and their honest efforts to contribute to the country's development.

For us as the leadership of the LCY, there is the clear need to turn, without labeling, without looking for special motives and without casting suspicions, to facts to which the criticism points, and examine and assess them as such from an objective political viewpoint.

The secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium also spoke about collective management and the duration of mandates.

Collective management is not a new phenomenon but it has been, in the altered conditions, for us truly a new practice and experience. It is natural that this transition period had also to result in certain changes in the duration of the mandate and hence its restriction.

Though occasionally wrongly understood and at times even wrongly and mechanically applied, the 1-year mandate has represented nevertheless a step forward in the democratization of the cadre policy and social relations. It had an exceptionally positive function in the transition period.

Today, looking from a distance of several years, it is possible to grasp objectively all the good and bad aspects of such a short mandate and

objectively consider all the specific features and experiences which emerged in individual spheres and individual functions.

It is beyond doubt, that in the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress, particular attention will be paid to the issues of collective work, decision-making and responsibility, and to the duration of the mandate, and that by the time the congress comes around we shall receive fuller answers to that which now interests you in connection with this, Dimce Belovski stated in his talks with Stjepan [name indistinct], chief and responsible editor of VECERNJI LIST, and Branko Vlahovic, commentator of the paper.

CSO: 2800/140

SPILJAK COMMENTS ON POLITICAL SYSTEM CHANGES

AU301458 [Editorial Report] Zagreb VJESNIK in Serbo-Croatian on 25 December on page 2 carries a 3,500-word report on the speech by Mika Spiljak, president of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia, opening the 23d session of the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia in Zagreb on 24 December.

The report includes a passage on the political system, which reads:

"The third field which was present in the discussion concerned the shortcomings in the functioning of the political system and how to make it more efficient. The discussion of the Draft Conclusions was conducted in the atmosphere of the publicly inflamed discussion regarding the political system before we obtained a critical analysis about its working; this analysis is indeed considerably delayed. Instead of making statements about the critical analysis and the proposals arising from it, declarations and statements began to be uttered as to who is for changes and who is against. This merely aggravated the atmosphere, led to a confrontation of positions, and objectively made the common search for the best solutions more difficult. Well, this, too, seems to be a part of our mentality. All this had its effect on the course of the discussion, on the sharpness of some positions, and on the propagation of some solutions. Generally speaking, the discussion showed that there are many shortcomings in the working of the political system and there is dissatisfaction with its efficiency. There has been a high degree of accord on the need to rectify it, so that the system may work more efficiently. In the discussion, there was fewer proposals about what should be changed, and how much should be changed in the regulations concerning the system, and what should be changed in practical work.

"A large number of questions was broached, and numerous, even opposite positions were adopted on the same question. The results of the discussion will be present in the further work on the improvement of the political system which is under way, and the solutions must be known way before the coming elections, conferences, and congresses of the LC. In the approach to the search for better solutions, we proceed from the premise that all the foundations of the system as presented in the Constitution and the Associated Labor Law must be preserved, but that those things that have not been shown to be good or that hinder efficiency must be changed. We must first examine whether inefficiency is caused by a constitutional or legal provision, or by its inconsistent implementation. We must particularly examine what effect subjective forces have had on the efficiency of the system."

CSO: 2800/140

YUGOSLAV PARTY OFFICIAL ON GROMYKO-SHULTZ MEETING

LD260935 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0100 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, Dec 26 (TANJUG)--Gromyko-Shultz meeting should be regarded as one of the precious chances of having the trail blazed to ending the perilous developments in world relations and to the genuine beginning of the settlement of international problems by peaceful means--high Yugoslav party official Dobrivoje Vidic has said in an article today carried by the Belgrade daily 'POLITIKA.'

Vidic emphasizes that this is the path followed by the movement of nonalignment and by the progressive forces and people across the world.

What is essential, says Vidic, is that one of the results of the possible negotiations, beginning by the Gromyko-Shultz talks, should be a substantial reduction of tensions between the U.S. and the USSR, which would have the profoundest favourable impact upon the international situation as a whole.

The author of the article notes that it is neither within class proportions (socialism-capitalism), nor those national relations between individual states (of opposing interests), nor through bloc contests (NATO-Warsaw treaty), that contradictions can be settled through a war of any kind (by conventional arms, nuclear attacks, or combinations of the two).

Vidic points out that such an awareness, and with its most expressed lasting effect, is being demonstrated in the stands by the nonaligned movement, from its first summit in Belgrade to the seventh summit in New Delhi.

Vidic, eminent official of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia, observes that information circulating on the eve of the two superpowers' foreign ministers meeting are aimed at picturing the Soviet Union as a side that technologically lags behind the U.S. when the development of space arms is concerned. This belief that the USSR will not endure in this or that stage of the present arms race shows itself as a senseless goal to have the USSR subjugated, or to have its economic or any other development essentially slowed down, says Vidic.

Dobrivoje Vidic believes that it is particularly inappropriate to regard this move as some efficient struggle against socialism at the time socialism, as a worldwide process, is in its own way present and does not represent any country's monopoly or exclusive characteristic.

CSO: 2800/140

GASI SAYS POLITICAL SITUATION IN KOSOVO 'STABLE'

LD301647 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1428 GMT 30 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Pristina, 30 Dec (TANJUG)--The political situation today is truly very stable and I can honestly say that it is no worse than in other parts of the country. In saying this I do not want to imply that there is no need now to commit oneself to a complete stabilization of the situation and to overcoming all the negative consequences of the demonstrations. There is no doubt that among students and pupils where there had been phenomena of enemy activity, we have to involve ourselves more and in this teachers should play a significant role. Yet some individuals are trying to negate that which has been achieved in Kosovo and to denigrate our political activity. At times, in individual papers and periodicals, in particular in the illustrated press, the Kosovo situation is interpreted in a distorted manner and this has left a one-sided impression among some people in Yugoslavia. Such articles at times create mistrust even among the Albanians because it is believed that responsible people are behind them... [word indistinct] individual articles in NJN DUGA, and ILUSTROVANA POLITIKA and others behind which there is some responsible person. I believe that it should be established who is behind them and that they should be called to account for these very flagrant tendencies which attack Albanian culture and the Albanian past and, symbols, which attack that which we have achieved in socialism under the party's protection, Nebih Gasi, president of the Kosovo Presidency, said in an interview with RILINDJA, which the paper carries in its new year holiday issue tomorrow.

Speaking about the problems of emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins, Gasi pointed out that Albanian nationalists see this only from the economic and social point of view and individual Serbian and Montenegrin nationalists and chauvinists, but also individual cadres, only from the point of view of pressure. In this context he recalled the efforts made in this province for the return of those who wish to do so and he stressed that doors had been left open for them in work collectives where they had worked before. Had all of them left under pressure, as some say, they would surely not return again. Good conditions existing outside the province attract some of our cadres.

In every environment where they compete they are received with open arms and on exceptionally good terms and yet we here are being attacked for not being committed enough, Gasi says. Replying to the question about some changes in the political system, Nebih Gasi said: "We are not persistent about there

being no changes whatsoever but we do insist on changes only of those solutions which have shown to be an obstacle in the development, on changes which will not violate the equality of the nations and nationalities and the implementation of our policy as a whole."

It was in this context, he recalled, that the 18th session of the Serbian LC Central Committee was held. In his words, one could speak, with reference to a change of the Constitution, about a change in the system of the delegate elections in sociopolitical communities or about the extension of the mandate, which has to some extent become contrary to that which Comrade Tito also said. However, there can be no talk about systematic changes and fundamental issues, such as the question of equality, that is, questions which have been resolved on a long-term basis and in a plebiscite-like manner in the Constitution of 1974 by all the nations and nationalities. Some try to impose this as the issue of the day, as if the political system is in a crisis, comparing this with the economic crisis. In my view there is no crisis either in the economy or in the political system; but there is a crisis among those who do not implement the established solutions in our economic and political system.

CSO: 2800/140

BELGRADE OFFICIAL ON RESISTANCE TO POLITICAL SYSTEM CHANGES

AU141555 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Dec 84 p 7

[Excerpt] Slobodan Milosevic, president of the City Committee of the LC of Belgrade, spoke the night before last at the session of the University Committee of the LC of Belgrade which was devoted to communists' tasks in the ideological struggle for socialist self-management. We are carrying excerpts from his speech.

The LC and our whole society have been exposed to strong pressures from outside and inside. The forces that have so far acted in an antisocialist and antiself-managing manner are at this moment acting as an obstacle to overcoming economic and political difficulties. However, the battle against difficulties, the battle for socialism and self-management, has been won. It seems sometimes that those who are against socialism are more aware of this than those who are for socialism. This is why we are experiencing such strong resistance to the implementation of economic stabilization, to the necessary changes in the political system, to cadre changes.

Changes Must Involve the University's Entire Entity

Postponing changes means postponing the solution of the university's problems. That is the greatest concession to antisocialist and antiself-managing forces and, at the same time, the strongest blow to the interests of the university itself. These changes must involve the university's entire entity and must be carried out by communists. This means that they will have to be at the very head of the struggle to transform the university into a self-managing socialist institution. This means, among other things, that the university should also be an institution that will, through the entire sphere of training and education, create an intelligentsia for living and working in socialist self-management, especially for the further development of socialist self-management.

CSO: 2800/140

YUGOSLAVIA

MAGYAR SZO INTERVIEW WITH LCY CENTRAL COMMITTEE MEMBER

LD291953 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1308 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Novi Sad, 29 Dec (TANJUG)--The debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th LCY session displayed in full the depths of the conflict in our society today. This conflict is between forces and tendencies of etatism and self-management, between conservative technobureaucracy and workers who, in associated labour, fight for the strengthening of their economic and political position and conflict with nationalists who, by relying on the state and technobureaucracy, try to abolish the equality of the nations and nationalities be it from centralist-hegemonist or separatist positions.

This was stated by Dusan Popovic, member of the Presidium of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee, in his interview with the paper 'MAGYAR SZO.' He pointed out that communists in this debate had severely criticized the weaknesses in the struggle for economic stabilization in their own organizations and in the LC as a whole, in particular in the LC leaderships. They demanded greater ideo-political and action unity in the LCY.

In the flood of the present demands--often very intolerant, exclusive and threatening--for a change in the political system, the fundamental issue for us is: do these demands lead to the strengthening of socialist self-management and related production or do they lead to the strengthening of the state--republican, provincial or the Federation? When it comes to the demands about consolidating the social position of direct producers we shall agree very quickly, but as regards the demands which, under the guise of democracy, offer strengthening of etatism, we shall oppose these most resolutely. As is known, so far no rational link of any kind has been established between general and undefined demands for a change of the system and concrete proposals for changes, Popovic said, and went on to stress in this connection that the debates on the proposed conclusions of the 13th session were not only critical but moreover, were not sterile.

The other aspects of self-management or etatism are the alternatives national equality, or subjugation and the rule of one nation or nationality over others. The strengthening of etatist relations and of the state provides the basis and strength for both national hegemonism and national separatism, while self-managing production relations cut the ground from under their feet. Workers who implement full economic and political equality in associated

labour will not allow alienated political structures, the state and its organs to divide them as citizens into the ruling of the subordinated nation and nationality. In the political system, self-management is manifested in equality, while etatist bureaucratism is manifested in hegemony or separatism. We shall, therefore not only accept but also propose changes which lead to the consolidation and enrichment of national equality, and firmly oppose pressures which try to impose the domination of a nation or nationality over others, Dusan Popovic said, and pointed out that it was precisely on this aspect that the links between nationalism and etatist bureaucratism are indivisibly connected. Not a single nationalistic slogan, be it about greater Albania, greater Macedonia, the independent state of Croatia, united Slovenia or greater Serbia can thrive on the soil of the socialist self-management equality, of workers, working people and citizens. Such Slovans can thrive only on the soil where etatism and the state are strengthened and which nationalists claim as their aim.

CSO: 2800/140

SERBIAN LEADERSHIP VISIT BELGRADE ARMY DISTRICT

LD202057 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0920 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 20 Dec (TANJUG)--In connection with Yugoslav National Army [YNA] Day, a delegation of the Serbian political leadership including Dusan Ckrebic, Ivan Stambolic, and Branislav Ikonic paid a visit today to the command of the Belgrade Army District and the republican headquarters of the Serbian Territorial Defense. The high-ranking guests were welcomed by Lieutenant-Colonel-General Zdravko Dimic, commander of the Belgrade Army District, and Lieutenant-Colonel-General Spasoje Todorovic, commander of the Serbian Territorial Defense headquarters.

Briefing the high-ranking guests on the results achieved in 1984 by members of the Belgrade Army District, Lt Col Gen Zdravko Dimic said that in addition to executing their regular tasks, members of the Belgrade Army District have reconstructed, built, and repaired over 60 km of roads, built and repaired 10 assorted bridges, dug over 40 km of canals for water supplies, and afforested over 150 hectares of bare mountainous terrain. At the same time, the members of this army district distinguished themselves in aiding the population on Kopaonik who experienced an earthquake.

This year, Dimic said, 67 men and officers with powerful engineering machinery and motor vehicles worked for almost 6 months to build a very difficult section of road 8-9 meters wide from the village of Mramor to Djerekare, nearly 4 kilometers long. The value of this work amounted to about 26 million dinars.

Congratulating all members of the YNA and Territorial Defense on the holiday, Dusan Ckrebic, president of the Serbian Presidency, said that in these times, when we are confronted by considerable economic difficulties in the country and at the same time with a somewhat tense international situation in the world, especially between the two rival military blocs, we believe that our armed forces must grow stronger, must be continually and uninterruptedly modernized and their combat readiness heightened, for this serves as a most direct warning to any possible aggressor. Of course, Ckrebic added, our security depends upon our internal political and economic stability, in which the League of Communists and all socio-political organizations and organs have a very responsible role and obligations.

Ckrebic thanked the members of the YNA for its efforts in repairing the damage from the Kopaonik earthquake.

PAPER ON SERBIAN LAW 'IMPOSED' ON VOJVODINA

AU252005 [Editorial Report] Novi Sad DNEVNIK in Serbo-Croatian on 6 December 1984 on page 4 carries an 800-word commentary and on 9 December 1984 on page 3 a 1,400-word report concerning the Law on the Right of Farmers to Own Arable Land in Hilly-Mountainous Regions that was adopted by the Serbian Assembly on 4 December.

In the 800-word commentary carried on 6 December entitled "An Imposed Law," reporter M. Budak first expounds on the provisions of the law which enables farmers to possess up to 20 hectares and associated families up to 25 hectares of arable land in hilly-mountainous regions (the limit used to be 10 hectares and still is for land at a height of less than 400 meters), and then on an amendment to the law--proposed by the Vojvodina Assembly, but not adopted by the Serbian one--that would have the law limited to Serbia proper. The Serbian Assembly, Budak claims, thinks that the issue in question belongs to the property-legal relations domain, while the Vojvodina Assembly thinks that it is an economic-political measure "which has significant political weight." Budak goes on to say that if "a question from the domain of socio-economic order is given the character of only a property-legal relation, then the law that was adopted in the Serbian Assembly the day before yesterday can really be an unfavorable 'precedent' for further unacceptable moves of unified republican legal regulation of those spheres and relations that in the same way fail to fall under competence of the unified, that is, exclusive republican legislature." Further on Budak claims that by such a legislative act the Assembly of the SR of Serbia "has taken on itself a part of the legislative competence of the autonomous provinces. It is the right and obligation of the provinces to independently legislatively regulate these relations, and this is established in the constitutions of the SFRY, of the SR of Serbia, and of both provinces."

At the beginning of the report DNEVNIK carries on 9 December, Milan Budak asks whether a conflict situation followed the adopting of the law on farmers' right to own land and to what extent and states that, "after the tempestuous and contradictory discussion at the assembly chamber on the occasion of adopting it, and after the present reaction in Vojvodina, the regulation acquired the epithet of imposed law"! He then goes on to report on an interview with Todor Gajinov, president of the provincial committee for legislature, who says that the law does not regulate the quality of the right to ownership, but something much more important: "It regulates to what extent a

citizen may own a means of production, and that is an important question of socioeconomic order." He also calls the criterion for the status of hilly-mountainous region--over 400 meters height--"onesided" and "insufficient," attesting that Vojvodina does not have arable land at over 280 meters and most of Kosovo's arable land of very good quality is at the height over 400 meters. Budak ends the report by quoting Gajinov to say that by implementing the criterion of height only, "Serbian and Kosovo farmers are enabled to possess up to 20 hectares of very good land, and Vojvodina farmers are theoretically completely and definitely denied such an opportunity. This law deprives them of this chance forever. The law was imposed so that Vojvodina was not left the possibility of its own legal initiative."

CSO: 2800/140

VOJVODINA LC OFFICIAL ASSESSES PUBLIC POLITICAL DISCUSSION

LD281342 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1130 GMT 28 Dec 84

[Text] Novi Sad, 27 Dec (TANJUG)--Already, at the beginning of the discussion on the functioning of the political system, the division is made in public to "constitution defenders" and "constitution reformers" and people now talk more and more about the division into those who are for changes and those who allegedly want the status quo. In the manner of coffer-house politics, by methods of cheap politicizing, the republican and provincial leaderships are divided into "harder" and "softer."

Warning of this was given last night in Novi Sad by Miroslav Francuski, executive secretary of the Vojvodina LC Provincial Committee Presidium, at a session of the Liman Municipal Committee of the Vojvodina LC. According to the new division, the leadership of Vojvodina allegedly belongs not only to the "harder" leaderships but also to the dogmatic ones, and consequently is not ready to accept any changes in the political system. This is a complete untruth and mere fabrication, Francuski pointed out, adding that for years the Vojvodina LC, as well as all other parts of the LCY, has maintained a critical attitude to the functioning of the political system. In the League of Communists we must clearly show in what direction the political system should change and develop. We must know what these changes will do and what are the system's fundamental elements, which cannot be changed but should be further strengthened and developed.

Miroslav Francuski notes that views based on the assumption that we are in the state of economic crisis due to poor solutions in the political system are unacceptable. The most extreme assertions are those contending that the long-term economic stabilization program is in favor of one kind of socialism while the Constitution and the Law on Associated Labor are in favor of another. This is mere deceit. It is likely, in the opinion of Francuski, that the critical analysis which is being prepared in the federal social councils will show the need for certain normative changes, even changes in certain paragraphs of the Constitution, but not those which define the essence of the political system based on self-management. However, the biggest changes are certainly necessary in the way sociopolitical organizations, especially the League of Communists, work. This means that there should be a serious turning point in the method and content of party work so that the League of Communists can act as a component part of the political system based on self-management and a factor which strengthens the system and the unity of Yugoslavia's work class.

According to Francuski, the leaderships of the League of Communists have a special responsibility. Members of the LC organs spend impermissibly little time among workers and working people and rarely take part in the work of the basic LC organizations. This practice must be changed speedily, as this is the only way for party leaderships to free themselves more resolutely from the bureaucratic burden and break the technobureaucratic alliance with which holders of responsible offices in the League of Communists are not infrequently linked.

CSO: 2800/140

YUGOSLAVIA

PRISTINA PROFESSOR WARNED AGAINST OPPORTUNISM, PASSIVENESS

LD142202 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1638 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Summary] Pristina, 14 Dec (TANJUG)--The party organization of the chair for philosophy and sociology of the faculty of philosophy at Pristina last night took the ideopolitical measure of warning Professor Ekrem Murtezaj about his opportunist and passive attitude to the LC activities in normalizing the situation at the university following the counterrevolutionary actions by Albanian nationalists and irredentists. Though the decision was practically unanimous--of some 20 members present, only 1 voted against while 2 abstained--the 6-hour debate demonstrated that not all dilemmas connected with his case have been clarified. Murtezaj himself said that he saw no reason for the question of his responsibility to be raised. He is not being punished for conflict with the LC program and statute but for his alleged behavior when lively debates were being held to establish party responsibility of Professor Fehmi Agani, who has since been expelled from the LC. At that time, Murtezaj stood up in Fehmi Agani's defense. Most of the LC members, however, believe that, if it is a question of the defensive attitude of Ekrem Murtezaj regarding Fehmi Agani, nearly the entire party organization could easily be punished.

CSO: 2800/140

CROATIAN LC CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENARY SESSION

LD241639 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1029 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Zagreb, 24 Dec (TANJUG)--At its plenary session today the Central Committee of the LC of Croatia summed up the course of the debate so far on the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, concerning implementing the LCY's leading role and strengthening its ideological and action unity. The debate was conducted in 14,500 basic organizations of the LC which comprise 35,000 communists in the territory of the SR of Croatia.

The introductory report at the session was submitted by Mika Spiljak, president of the Croatian LC Central Committee, who stressed that some of the facts which resulted from the all-party debate that aroused great interest among working people and citizens, will be incorporated in the conclusions of the LCY Central Committee plenary session while the rest of the facts, of no lesser significance, will be used for drawing up the platform for 13th LCY Congress, and for preparing congress resolutions.

Therefore, as Spiljak stressed, this debate will not only continue to be a subject of plenary sessions--its results so far will continue to be made use of.

There has not been such an open, comprehensive and critical debate in the LC for a long time. The analysis itself focused on the LC itself, particularly on its leaderships, all with the aim of further enhancing the LC's ability to act efficiently, Spiljak stressed.

Despite the sharpness of the criticism expressed, the debate has never questioned the basic achievements and principles of our revolution: the brotherhood, unity and equality of our nations and nationalities; the socialist self-managing character of our community and its federal system; our independence and Yugoslavia's policy of nonalignment. The debate in fact proceeded from the point that these values and achievements should be further developed and strengthened. Our working people, although to a large extent dissatisfied with the present situation and concerned for the destiny of our society, have undoubtedly shown throughout the debate that present difficulties could and have to be surmounted precisely through the struggle for the above-mentioned basic principles and with the LC in the forefront, Mika Spiljak emphasized.

The sharpest criticism for the present situation in the LC and for the many accumulated problems affecting our society was directed at LC leaderships. The criticism was aimed at all leaderships, but the severest criticism was of the LCY Central Committee, and here in Croatia, in the Croatian LC Central Committee. The LC leaderships have been called upon to act more responsibly and more efficiently in coordinating common interests and strengthening Yugoslavia's unity, Mika Spiljak said.

In Spiljak's opinion the whole debate was strongly dominated by the issue of responsibility. There was almost no basic organization of LC or any other gathering which, in the course of the debate on the draft conclusions, did not call for identifying those responsible for mistakes, for bad work, or for not implementing what had been agreed upon. It was also stressed that the principle of democratic centralism had often been neglected in practice, and it was therefore not unexpected that this problem became more exacerbated throughout the debate.

Proceeding from the demand voiced in the debate for greater responsibility, Spiljak said, the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium has adopted its own standpoints about, for instance, more efficiently implementing the existing law on forestry, since, in line with our bad habits, debate has already started not on how to implement the law but how to find as many pretexts as possible for avoiding its implementation.

Therefore the Croatian LC Central Committee Presidium has adopted the stand that the existing law and passed decisions have to be implemented, and those who refuse to comply will have to leave the LC and their managing posts.

If we continue to act in this way, and we must do it, the work on differentiation in the LC, overwhelmingly called for during the debate on the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee, will be that much easier.

In any case, the process of differentiation already started in the course of the debate. Some inactive members left the LC either of their own accord, or because they were expelled. At the same time we have had a surge of real interest among workers and young people in joining the LC, which is understandable since it always happens when the LC acts in a concrete way.

Stating that in the all-party debate a critical attitude was adopted towards cadre policy and the moral image of the LC members, Spiljak said that it must be clear to everybody that the status quo, characterized by opportunism, lack of condemnation of those who through their behavior discredit the LC, cannot be retained any more. The LC membership and our people have rightly spoken up about everybody's behavior. The LC leaderships will be able to, and will have to, protect individuals from unfair accusations, but will also support justifiable criticism of anybody's behavior.

Generally speaking, Spiljak continued, the debate has also indicated to many shortcomings and dissatisfaction with the lack of efficiency in the activity

of our political system. There is a high degree of accord on the need to rectify it, so that it can function in a more efficient way. However, not many suggestions were heard during the debate about what should be changed and to what extent, both in the solutions pertaining to the system and in our practical work.

We must approach the search for better solutions, Spiljak said more specifically, aware that all the basic elements of the system, as laid down by the constitution and the law on associated labor, must be preserved but that we have to change all that has not proved sound and that hampers its efficiency. But, we must first establish whether it is some constitutional or legal solution that causes inefficiency or whether it is its inconsistent implementation. We must also examine what effect subjective forces have had on the efficiency of our system.

CSO: 2800/140

SERBIAN ASSEMBLY DELEGATE CRITICIZES VOJVODINA PAPERS

AU252017 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 20 Dec 84 p 5

[Verica Rugar, Biljana Cepak report on session of the Serbian Assembly Socio-Political Chamber on 19 December]

[Excerpt] "Implementing its constitutional functions and in the way established by the Constitution, the Assembly of the SR of Serbia on 4 December adopted the Law on the Right of Farmers to Own Arable Land in Hilly-Mountainous Regions. The adoption of this law was followed by commentaries in some public information media, especially in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Vojvodina, the contents of which go beyond the framework of usual social criticism and represent true examples of provoking political discontent and confusion among our citizens, and displeasure and opposition toward the highest organ of authority and social self-management." Going on to cite assessments made by journalists of NOVI SAD DNEVNIK in MAGYAR SZO such as "imposed law," "unfavorable precedence for further unacceptable moves," that the Serbian Assembly "has taken on itself a part of legislative competence of provinces," "right taken away," "law extorted parliamentary tricks"--delegate Raja Milosevic said in the Socio-Political Chamber:

"In all these articles one clearly perceives the intention to present the constitutional activity of the highest organ of authority and self-management of the SR of Serbia as an act of imposition, deprivation of rights, extortion by way of tricks, and the like, which represents not only an act of systematically provoking a negative political disposition among citizens, but also an insinuation that the Assembly of the SR of Serbia acts beyond the framework of its constitutional competence. What is involved, therefore, is not normal social criticism, but an attack on the reputation of the Serbian Assembly, for which in our system political responsibility must be taken and which must also be subject to criminal law. This is why I demand that the Republican Committee for Information inform the Assembly about these phenomena as well as about what has been undertaken with a view to protecting the reputation of the Assembly of the SR of Serbia and preventing such unacceptable activities in the sphere of public information."

CSO: 2800/140

SWEDISH FOREIGN MINISTER'S VISIT

Press Conference

LD051801 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1030 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Dec (TANJUG)--Lennart Bodstrom, the Swedish minister of foreign affairs who is paying a 2-day official visit to our country, held a press conference today during which he spoke of the useful nature of his talks with Yugoslav officials, bilateral cooperation and some international issues.

The Swedish foreign minister stressed the good relations between neutral Sweden and nonaligned Yugoslavia, pointed out the interest of both sides in maintaining and further developing these relations and expressed his conviction that this visit will make a significant contribution to that. Lennart Bodstrom especially stressed that the relations between the two countries were good and developed, not only on the political and economic planes, but in other areas as well. Bodstrom spoke of the extra-bloc position of the two countries, similar views on many international issues, stability of Yugoslavia and its nonaligned policy.

Speaking of Sweden's involvement in the disarmament field Lennart Bodstrom pressed for the establishment of nuclear-free zones in Central Europe and in the Balkans. In the context of disarmament the Swedish minister referred to the Stockholm conference on confidence-building measures and security and disarmament in Europe expressing his country's satisfaction over the progress which recently took place at that meeting, after 10 months of work. The agreement on the form of work should, in Bodstrom's view, contribute to more concrete agreements being reached at the meeting. Speaking of the Stockholm conference the Swedish foreign minister especially pointed out the role of neutral and nonaligned countries which have been a significant link in the chain of international cooperation.

Delegation Departs

LD051804 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1532 GMT 5 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 5 Dec (TANJUG)--Following his 2-day official visit to Yugoslavia Lennart Bodstrom, minister of foreign affairs of the Kingdom of Sweden, and his associates left Belgrade today.

During the past 2 days the head of Swedish diplomacy had talks with Yugoslav officials on bilateral relations, the international situation, the activity of the neutral and nonaligned countries and certain aspects of disarmament, especially in Europe.

The Swedish delegation was seen off at Surcin airport by Raif Dizdarevic, federal secretary for foreign affairs. Also present at the send-off were Lennart Myrsten, Swedish ambassador to Yugoslavia, and the Yugoslav ambassador to Sweden, Marjan Osolnik.

CSO: 2800/140

KOSOVO SECRETARY ADMITS ANTI-YUGOSLAV ACTIVITY STILL INTENSIVE

LD200255 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1334 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Pristina, December 19 (TANJUG)--Situation in the Yugoslav province of Kosovo is constantly improving, security is strengthening and political conditions are more stable, secretary of the Internal Affairs of Kosovo Rahman Morina said today.

In addressing a session of the Assembly of Kosovo, Yugoslav province where disturbances caused by Albanian chauvinists took place in 1981, Morina warned, however, that anti-Yugoslav activity is still intensive. Separatists are exerting influence on young people of Kosovo in an attempt to indoctrinate them into supporting the demands that Kosovo be given the status of a republic.

Albanian separatists in 1981 demanded that Kosovo, a part of the republic of Serbia, be given the status of republic in order to obtain formal possibility to work on the secession of this Yugoslav federal unit and its joining of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania.

In order to create an "ethnically pure" Kosovo in which only the members of the Albanian people would live, anti-Yugoslav elements are exerting constant pressure on Serbs and Montenegrins to leave the province. Rahman Morina today confirmed that the number of criminal acts and offences against Serbs and Montenegrins is still great.

CSO: 2800/140

CROATIAN PRESIDENCY EXAMINES REPUBLIC'S DEFENSE

LD262344 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1448 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Zagreb--The Presidency of the SR of Croatia, presided over by Jaksa Petric, examined today the implementation of the program of organizational, technical and cadre training of territorial defense units and commands and of coordinating the Republic's defense preparations.

The Presidency also discussed reports on the very complex international situation, in which there is growing presence of the military-political factor and tendencies toward radically increasing its financial and technical strength. This fact is important in view of the continual need to intensify and modernize our general security and the country's defense preparations. The Presidency noted that so far important results have been achieved in training territorial defense units and commands within the framework of the unified armed forces of the SFRY. The high value of the concept of all-people's defense, which makes possible successful resistance to every aggressive action aimed against the country's freedom, independence and territorial integrity is constantly being confirmed in practice.

Stress is reported to have been placed on the need to intensify defense preparations in general, and on the need for more modern technical equipment in particular. Additionally the need was stressed for military and political training of territorial defense units and commands in the republic.

At today's session the Presidency endorsed a proposal to decorate commendable organizations and individuals and also passed a decision to grant amnesty to a certain number of people.

CSO: 2800/140

YUGOSLAVIA

KOSOVO LC PRESIDIUM DISCUSSES WORKERS ABROAD

LD142154 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1624 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Pristina, 14 Dec (TANJUG)--At its session today the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium chaired by Svetislav Dolasevic discussed some current issues of our workers temporarily working abroad. The Presidium reportedly noted that the unfavorable economic trends in West European countries caused by the high rate of unemployment and other social complications, have resulted in [word indistinct] worsening of the socioeconomic position of foreign workers in them and to the dismissal of a number of them. [passage indistinct] Attention was drawn to the position of our workers in conditions of intensified activity by enemy emigration, various political parties and religious organizations in particular following the counterrevolutionary events in Kosovo, to win over our workers, to guide them toward anti-Yugoslav purposes and destabilize the political situation in the province and further afield. By spreading various kinds of disinformation, about our reality, the enemy emigration tries to win over our workers, and by speaking to international organizations, to internationalize "the problem of Albanians" in Yugoslavia.

This makes it imperative, the Presidium stressed, that our workers during their stay in Yugoslavia be informed objectively also in other ways about our reality, this being the prerequisite for the successful opposition to enemy propaganda.

The Presidium noted that the majority of our workers in the West European countries are positively oriented and devoted to our socialist self-managing community and that they endorse the actions by organized subjective forces in Kosovo.

CSO: 2800/140

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA OFFICIAL ON RELATIONS WITH NEIGHBORING STATES

LD141934 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1330 GMT 14 Dec 84

[Text] Sarajevo, 14 Dec (TANJUG)--At a session held in Sarajevo today the sociopolitical Chamber of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina discussed and positively assessed the program of activities aimed at promoting in the republic the SFRY's cooperation with neighboring countries and made suggestions on its further realization. Dr Safet Serifovic, president of the Republican Committee for Foreign Relations, made the introductory speech.

Dr Serifovic positively assessed the development of relations and cooperation with the majority of the neighboring countries. Intensified political and other contacts at the highest and other levels and a continuing and in most cases constructive dialogue, he said, are maintained with all our neighbors except Albania. In this connection Yugoslavia proceeds from the principle of its independent and nonaligned policy, the Helsinki Final Act, the UN Charter, and other internationally recognized documents.

The development of good-neighborly cooperation within this framework is of great importance for our neighbors as well, regardless of their different international positions or bloc membership. Yugoslavia's orientation toward strengthening links in the sphere of political relations, intensified economic cooperation, and cultural and scientific work by means of opening borders and so forth has enriched and widened good-neighborly cooperation. A particularly characteristic example of good-neighborly cooperation, Dr Safet Serifovic said, are Yugoslav-Italian relations since the signing of the Osimo agreements.

Despite the efforts exerted by Yugoslavia to promote the policy of good-neighborliness, added Safet Serifovic, president of the Republican Committee for Foreign Relations, political relations with individual neighbors continue to be fraught with specific problems, especially in connection with the position of sections of our nations which live in neighboring countries as national minorities.

Relations with Albania are burdened by the greater-Albanian anti-Yugoslav policy, support for the irredentists in Kosovo, failure to recognize the rights of our national minorities in Albania, anti-Yugoslav writing in the

Albanian information media, and so forth. Yugoslavia will not give up trying to achieve reciprocally beneficial bilateral relations based on equality, without allowing any interference in our internal affairs.

Relations with Bulgaria are constantly burdened by its failure to recognize the Macedonian national minority in Bulgaria and the Macedonian nation in our country, and by various forms of anti-Yugoslav propaganda and so forth. Bulgaria insists on the basis of the Treaty of San Stefano that the Macedonians in Bulgaria are of Bulgarian origin and thus it denies the foundations on which Yugoslavia is constituted. However, the recent visit paid to Bulgaria by the president of the Federal Executive Council will contribute, we hope, to efforts to promote our political cooperation. Economically we cooperate with Bulgaria, as well as with Albania, though this cooperation could be far better, Safet Serifovic said.

Dwelling on our relations with Greece, Safet Serifovic, president of the Republican Committee for Foreign Relations, said that Greece maintains a negative attitude with regard to the recognition of the Macedonian national minority in Greece and with regard to the Macedonian language, which they describe as "unknown on a wide international scale."

In our generally good relations with Austria an important place is held by the implementation of Austria's obligations to the Slovene and Croatian national minorities in Austria under Article No. 7 of the State Treaty.

Most of our neighbors are members of a bloc and have been allocated a significant role in the implementation of the bloc's policy toward Yugoslavia. Some of them even host certain bloc institutions from which psychological and special war is waged against Yugoslavia and so forth. All this illustrates the delicate nature of relations with the neighboring countries and the need for an even more unified, longer-term and flexible approach to relations with every neighboring country individually. Whenever both sides agree we should cooperate, and in that way we shall also arrive at better and speedier solutions to questions of the national minorities, for which one should not demand greater rights than those enjoyed by the peoples of a neighboring country, Dr Safet Serifovic, president of the Republican Committee for Foreign Relations, said in the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Herzegovina today.

CSO: 2800/140

IKONIC SPEAKS OF NEED FOR CHANGES IN POLITICAL SYSTEM

AU221737 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 22 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Today the Petar Drapsin Composite Organization of Associated Labor in Mladenovac marks its 30th anniversary. On that occasion, a festive session of the workers council was held, and Branislav Ikonic, president of the Serbian Executive Council, addressed it.

He particularly stressed that it is encouraging that in several economic fields positive results are being achieved that are significant for the beginning of an emergence from a peculiar crisis situation. We must be very realistic, however, Branislav Ikonic said. We have not yet even mastered the causes of the greatest and most complicated economic problems.

The president of the Republican Executive Council then spoke about the need for changes in the political and economic systems:

[Begin Ikonic recording] It is set down in our positions that work must be speeded up not only in advancing practice but at the same time also in the necessary changes in the political system, to serve the implementation of the Long-Term Program of Economic Stabilization and a more efficient functioning of our delegate political system of socialist self-management as a whole.

In this context it is clear that it is of no less significance to reexamine the existing methods of organizing associated labor, which is also a point you are dealing with, both in each specific associated labor organization and in other institutionalized forms of organization in the communes, the regions, and the republic, and I think in society at large, too. Of course, this reexamination and changes must serve one single aim, the aim that all the forms and levels of association of labor and pooling of resources obtain their full constitutional meaning and content. [end recording]

CSO: 2800/140

SLOVENE DAILY DEFENDS CONSENSUS, HARMONIZATION OF VIEWS

AU182010 Ljubljana DELO in Slovene 13 Dec 84 p 1

[Commentary by Branko Podobnik: "No Alibi for Obstinacy"]

[Text] We acknowledge different positions by the fact that in the SFRY Assembly we discuss and harmonize the positions of the republican and provincial assemblies concerning the most important development and other documents. Nobody has been hiding the different positions for a long time, not because they could not be hidden, but because the different positions are an objective expression of the different levels of development of the several parts of the state. It is only through knowing all the views that solutions acceptable to all can be worked for on the basis of arguments.

However, some people try to manipulate this candid attitude. They proclaim the differences in the views of the delegations of the republics and provinces as a general lack of understanding in the state, and they blame the harmonization of views, which with the intertwined interests often takes a long time to achieve, for the inefficient regulation of affairs in the country. In the view of these people, the constitutional powers of the working people in the republics and provinces should be transferred to the federation, which would mean that matters would be dealt with centralistically. They forget that we used to work in that way and that we changed it because it was shown to be bad. They also complain about the use of the consensus, which allegedly encourages wilful conduct of some republics and provinces, and they offer the principle of majority voting as a substitute for harmonization. If one understands the constitutional equality of the peoples and nationalities, majority voting cannot replace harmonization.

To admit different positions in the process of harmonization of views of course does not offer an alibi for an obstinate insistence on "one's own" interest and for not understanding the interests of others. The yardstick is clear: That interest must prevail which is most acceptable for the whole country and which offers good prospects.

CSO: 2800/140

BOSNIA-HERCEGOVINA LC ON POLITICAL SYSTEM CHANGES

AU181928 Sarajevo OSLOBODJENJE in Serbo-Croatian 15 Dec 84 p 1

[Excerpts] Proceeding from the course and the results of the discussion about the Draft Conclusions of the 13th LCY Central Committee session, the Presidium of the Central Committee of the LC of Bosnia-Herzegovina at its expanded session yesterday, under the chairmanship of Mate Andric, discussed the beginning of Preparations for the Ninth Congress of the LC of Bosnia-Herzegovina.

In the assessment of the Presidium, a positive political atmosphere for the preparations of the next congress of the LC of Bosnia-Herzegovina has been created through a direct democratic dialogue. These preparations, in the spirit of the Draft Conclusions of the 13th session, should also contribute to a further development of socialist self-management in which the conditions will be more strongly created for strengthening the power of the workers class, and strengthening the unity in the actions to implement the Long-Term Stabilization Program and to advance and further enhance all the institutions of the political system based on the Constitution and the Associated Labor Law.

In the discussions on the functioning of the political system, it is above all necessary to set the measures and tasks which will eliminate the weaknesses and shortcomings in the implementation of the Constitution and the Associated Labor Law.

The Presidium considers all the tendencies to change the constitutional foundations of the political system as unacceptable, and it stressed that spreading illusions that all the difficulties will be overcome merely through possible changes in the political system cannot contribute to a mastering of the problems and difficulties that face us.

CSO: 2800/140

SFRY GOVERNMENT REACTS TO RIVER SAVA POLLUTION

LD202357 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2216 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, December 20 (TANJUG)--The Yugoslav Government considers the pollution of the River Sava to be extremely serious and called on the competent federal, republican and provincial organs and departments today, Thursday to, together with local authorities to identify the culprits and prevent the further pollution of Yugoslavia's longest river.

The government drew the attention of the republics and provinces to the existing regulations on pollution prevention, particularly the agreement on joint actions by communes and towns signed in 1980.

The 940 kilometres-long River Sava which flows through four Yugoslav republics and one autonomous province was polluted by oil derivatives during the months of November and December. This disturbed the ecological balance and at the same time endangered the water supply of the Yugoslav capital Belgrade--a city with a population of about one and a half million.

The pollution has given rise to exceptionally sharp reactions in Belgrade and the Yugoslav Government has been called to task by the city authorities.

The government communique states that the Sava is polluted by various substances mainly, oil refineries, oil transport terminals, tankers, residential areas' sewages and industries. The government has established that measures to prevent pollution were not taken promptly by the communal, republican and provincial authorities.

Regarding the federal organs, the communique sets out that their competence in this area is limited to monitoring the situation, the organization of cooperation, and informing and reaching agreement with republican and provincial organs. For this reason, the Yugoslav Government proposes that regulations be adopted for the uniform regulation of more effective water protection in Yugoslavia.

CSO: 2800/140

BELGRADE MAYOR COMPLAINS ABOUT DANUBE POLLUTION

AU201003 Vienna KURIER in German 12 Nov 84 p 5

[Report by Hans Rauscher]

[Text] Environmental protection is not provided for in the Marxist-Leninist system. It cannot be incorporated into the dogmatic teaching because the idea simply did not occur to any of the founding fathers. In political practice, however, there is nothing more disquieting for the communist rulers than if citizens get together and launch some initiative, even if it may only concern a few trees. Then the power monopoly of the party is immediately seen to be endangered.

Nevertheless the problem can no longer be avoided even in those countries. Too many sins have been committed. Among the victims of environmental pollution is the Danube.

Environmental Group Against Two-Country Power Plant Project

In Hungary a strong group of environmentalists is struggling against the project for a gigantic two-country power plant, to be undertaken jointly with the CSSR (and possibly financed by the Austrian power industry--see our report of 10 November 1984).

In Yugoslavia there is no awareness of environmental problems among the population, according to the concurrent assessment of experts on Yugoslav affairs. However, that might soon change if it becomes known to the public that Belgrade will soon have serious difficulties with its drinking water supply.

The Mayor's Worry

This is not a statement by any dissidents but the highly official statement by Belgrade Mayor Bogdan Bogdanovic, made in a talk with a group of Austrian politicians headed by Vienna Deputy Mayor Busek at which journalists were present.

The mayor declared that the Yugoslav capital's drinking water supply situation is getting more and more precarious because the ground water level around the city is declining. The water level of wells has gone down by 10 percent.

It will become necessary to build a water purification plant to take water directly from the Danube.

The explanation of this disastrous development is of the greatest importance to Vienna, too. According to the Belgrade mayor, the reason for this situation is the damming of the Danube by a big power plant 100 kilometers downstream at the Iron Gate.

Bogdanovic says: "The river bed has changed because of the slowdown of the current. Clay in the water is settling and virtually seals the river bottom. Thus the wells in the riverside region are cut off from seepage water from the Danube, and are drying up."

What this might mean analogously for Vienna, if, 50 kilometers downstream [the proposed Austria hydroelectric scheme at] Hainburg is built, is something only for geologists to decide. The act is, however, that the problems in Belgrade have only now appeared 15 years after the building of the dam near the Iron Gate, and that Austrian experts warn against Hainburg especially because of the drinking water problem.

Even much more sensational--and virtually incredible--is what Mayor Bogdanovic said about the second big problem of the Danube: "The radioactivity is mounting alarmingly."

The measuring is not yet completely finished, and the mayor did not have any specific data available, but he declared that an increase in radioactivity is evident.

Bogdanovic expressed in this context the sensational suspicion that it is nuclear power plants in Hungary that are to blame for this, and, what is more, "unregistered" ["unangemeldete"] plants.

This would be a tremendous charge, and one that can hardly be checked out. Hungary has four power plant units near Paks, south of Budapest, on the Danube. Does Hungary have other, secret reactors (perhaps military ones)? Or did they in Paks surreptitiously drain off too many radioactive substances into the Danube?

Where Were Measurements Actually Taken?

It should be mentioned in this context that Yugoslavia also has a nuclear power plant that has been in operation since 1983 and is situated at Krsko on the Sava River, which flows into the Danube near Belgrade. Where were the measurements to which Bogdanovic refers taken? These are all questions that are difficult to check because of the usual cult of secrecy in communist systems. However, the fact that a higher radioactivity exists in the Danube near Belgrade has been officially stated by a high-ranking functionary. And that is alarming enough.

CSO: 2800/140

SERBIAN COUNCIL ON REPUBLICS, PROVINCES COOPERATION

AU202139 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Text] The Social Council of Serbia for questions of the Social System advocates a widening of the scope and an enrichment of the content, forms, and the manner of cooperation of the republics, provinces, and other sociopolitical communities in implementing the common interests in the federation. What was specifically proposed? We ask Zivojin Jerotijevic, who covered the work of the Republican Council on our behalf:

The discussion was lively, well-argued, and at times polemical, especially in connection with the question as to who is infected with an ideological and conceptual confusion: the constitutional set-up, or social practice. What is to be done when the self-managing harmonization of Yugoslav togetherness fails? Is the cooperation among the republics and provinces that is below the constitutional minimum a consequence of some objective circumstances or of the prevailing philosophy of self-sufficiency and a narrow, normatively conceived original sovereignty of the federal units.

In this connection some other questions, which appear equally important, were broached; the advancement of the relations in the federation depend to a great extent on them. These are, for instance, whether the common interests must be determined again and again afresh--there are some interpretations to this effect--or are they firmly defined in the constitution, but the possibility of expanding them is left open. Or: should the federal organs, in conformity with the decision of the SFRY Assembly Federal Chamber of 1979, remain passive--this allegedly being their constitutional position--or should they be active participants in the harmonization of views at least on the most important problems, as advocated by the members of the Social Council of Serbia.

Criticism was also directed against the principle of voluntarism understood as a principle of willfulness, which in the view of the council members cannot be accepted. Cooperation among the republics and provinces is a constitutional obligation, and the way and the forms of this cooperation are a matter of agreement. The opinion was also heard that the absence of social sanctions makes possible slowness and spontaneity in reaching accords and inconsistency in implementing what has been agreed upon.

Concrete proposals emanated from the critically flavored discussion. Above all, the members of the Republican Council believe that it is necessary to assess whether it serves a purpose to draw up a special social document in which the constitutional principles and provisions on common interests and direct cooperation among the republics and provinces would be more precisely defined. It is suggested that the content, the form, and the manner of cooperation and accords be worked out both in the fields in which they are developed and in the fields in which they have not been established, but are evidently both necessary and possible.

The responsibility of the LC and of the SAWP was particularly pointed out, and it was demanded that they should politically interfere in situations in which self-managing accords fail to materialize. The Social Council of Serbia for Questions of the Social System believes that the state functions of the federation come only last. There is no corresponding machinery in the system now and it should be constructed.

CSO: 2800/140

YPA OFFICER URGES PROPER SKILLS ALLOCATION

LD201123 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0105 GMT 20 Dec 84

[Excerpt] Zagreb, 20 Dec (TANJUG)--Lieutenant Colonel General Josip Skupnjak, republican secretary for national defense of the Croatia SR, has been interviewed by the Croatian popular technology newspaper 'TEHNICKA KULTURA,' in connection with Yugoslav People's Army [YPA] Day, 22 December.

Asked whether the role and potential of members of social organizations is sufficiently built into our system of all-people's defense, Gen Skupnjak replied:

"Stepping up technical and physical culture has the most direct effect upon successfully training young people to complete training plans and programs in the YPA, and in particular upon preparation for the practical use of modern combat means and other technical equipment while doing national service. The experience already gained demonstrates that young servicemen can successfully and very rapidly master even the most complex material and the most complicated means and equipment. These results would be even better if young technicians could be adequately allocated to those arms and services of the armed forces for which they are best fitted. This is usually done, but often it is not possible, for justifiable reasons, to ensure all these criteria. It would nevertheless be worthwhile striving to ensure that organizations of national defense, military districts, and other appropriate organs try, as far as possible, to send, for instance, rocket experts from rocket and astronautical organizations to missile units, radio amateurs and communications specialists into communications units, and technicians and drivers to technical and vehicle units."

Asked about the specific assistance which our armed forces have hitherto rendered to social organizations of technical education, Skupnjak said:

"The armed forces--the Federal Secretariat for National Defense, other units of the YPA, YPA teaching centers and other army institutions--have hitherto always given all-round help, insofar as they are able, to popular technology and its organizations, as can be seen in the involvement of number of officers in popular technology clubs and organizations. In addition, joint exercises and other manifestations are carried out every year, in which young officers

take an active part. Also, a number of young officers are involved in conducting lectures as part of the training program for young technicians. Further, through the competent commands, and headquarters, administrations, the Federal Secretariat for National Defense gives both material and financial assistance in realizing particular teaching plans and programs to prepare young people directly for YPA and territorial defense. This is also done in the appropriate manner by organs of national defense and civil protection points: The YPA makes available to popular technology organizations, either free of charge or on very favorable terms, specific material resources, equipment, and certain accountable installations."

CSO: 2800/140

YUGOSLAVIA

SFRY DEFENSE SECRETARY RECEIVES SAWPY DELEGATION

LD210032 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1540 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Belgrade, 19 Dec (TANJUG)--Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, received visit today by a delegation of sociopolitical organizations of Yugoslavia, headed by Marjan Rozic, president of the Socialist Alliance of Working People of Yugoslavia Federal Conference, on the occasion of Army Day.

Expressing gratitude for the congratulations, Adm Mamula stressed, among other things, that in the efforts which our society is making in the construction of a defense system we proceed from the fact that our all-people's defense must be capable of permitting the appropriate reaction by the armed forces and society as a whole to all possible situations and challenges behind which there is the danger of a threat to the independence and free development of our country.

Adm Mamula stressed in particular that all of us together must make more effort in further developing our socialist self-management society and the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities, without which there can be no real socialism for which we fought in the war with Tito at our head.

CSO: 2800/140

YUGOSLAVIA

MAMULA SENDS CONGRATULATIONS TO AIRCRAFT FACTORY

LD200533 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1105 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Dec (TANJUG)--Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the "Moma stanojlovic" aircraft factory, has sent this congratulatory message:

"In your development, you passed along a glorious path from a small workshop for overhauling planes and plane engines for the Srem front to a modern equipped aircraft factory capable of overhauling aircraft and producing vital spare parts for our aircraft. You have achieved special results in the development of your own new technology and in raising the level of the expert cadre for accepting and overhauling the most contemporary weapons systems of the Yugoslav People's Army.

In this way you have made an important contribution to the realization of Tito's concept of all-people's defense, and reliance on one's own resources in the development of our military aviation and anti-aircraft defense, thus strengthening the country's combat readiness as a whole.

You will continue to have the major commitments of working to further raise the tactical and technical features of aircraft, increase the quality of your work, and maintain the moral and political cohesion of your collective.

Congratulating you on the 40th anniversary of your successful work, I would like to wish you even greater successes in improving our military aviation and anti-aircraft defense, raising the combat readiness of our armed forces, and preserving the brotherhood and unity of our nations and nationalities.

CSO: 2800/140

YUGOSLAVIA

BELGRADE RADIO ON FOREIGN RADIO PROPAGANDA

AU241326 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0900 GMT 23 Dec 84

[From the "Sunday at 10" program: "Radio Propaganda--War by Invisible Weapons," feature by Dusan Reljic--recorded passages appear within quotation marks]

[Excerpts] [The feature opens with recordings of opening announcements in Serbo-Croatian of "Voice of Turkey," "Deutsche Welle--Voice of Germany," "Radio Rome," "Athens--The Voice of Greece," and "Radio Moscow"] What is involved here are the propaganda radio stations that are waging a merciless struggle for a place in the ether every night. There is almost no country that is not trying to convince its neighbors, the countries in its region, or the entire world that its policy is the right one.

What do things look like as regards Yugoslavia?

"About 15 foreign radio stations broadcast their regular programs in the languages of peoples and nationalities of Yugoslavia. Predominantly these are broadcasts in Serbo-Croatian, but there are also casts in Slovene, Macedonian, Albanian, and some other languages. Here, above all, we have radio stations such as Voice of America, BBC, Radio Moscow, as well as Radio Beijing, and the West German Radio, Deutsche Welle. Many foreign radio stations include in their casts cultural and musical sections, which should contribute not only to inform the Yugoslav listener better and more comprehensively, but also to make the casts more interesting, more varied, and more easy to follow.

Some radio centers also attempt to make contact with listeners by organizing contests and special quizzes, the purpose of which being not only direct communication, but also a good way to test number of listeners of the station in question." This was said to us by TANJUG editor Dusan Zupan.

The Yugoslav News Agency also has a so-called monitoring service [prislusna sluzba]. Programs of foreign radio stations are recorded in a special technical center. Reports on Yugoslavia, as well as internal information are put at the disposal of state and political institutions, as well as the domestic media.

This was what we learned from Ante Cudina, assistant federal secretary for information:

"Every day, 1,055 minutes are broadcast in Serbo-Croatian, to which one must add 120 minutes on Sundays. Both in the number of casts--seven--and in duration--210 minutes a day--Radio Tirana is in first place. It is followed by Moscow with 180 minutes, and BBC London is in the third place with 105 minutes.

[Recording of part of a Radio Tirana newscast is played]

"These programs are frequently planned in such a way as to leave an impression that the socio-political and economic order of the said country has all the advantages over any other one. The items' character is such that they try first to convince Yugoslav citizens of the strength and superiority of its bloc in military, economic, spiritual, technological-scientific fields, then to form a negative idea about the other bloc, that is about its member countries, and its attitude toward Yugoslavia, and, finally, to indirectly or directly present their country or the bloc as guarantor and protector of Yugoslavia."

[Recording of unattributed opening announcement by Radio Moscow in Serbo-Croatian and in Slovene inserted]

So far the only scientific study about radio propaganda toward Yugoslavia was made upon an order by UNESCO by a team of Ljubljana experts on the study of communications, headed by Tomo Martelanc. In a telephone conversation, Martelanc summarized the results of the study for us:

"The main grouping we arrived at, in my opinion, is the following: There are at least three groups formed by the methods of propaganda that is actually being beamed not only toward Yugoslavia, but is being generally used in international radio propaganda. Therefore, there is, for instance, what one would somehow call a neutral method, mostly used by smaller countries and their smaller radio stations. They informed the foreign public primarily about their events, their achievements, economic, political, cultural, and so on. True, this also is not completely in accord with the value systems of our working people, but it is probably least expressed as propaganda from Turkey. The second group, though, probably the most significant one--these are ones like the BBC, the Voice of America--they have a different policy. They do not pursue a subversive policy toward Yugoslavia. Moreover, at the time when we tried to analyze that, and did analyze it, they did not directly reproach Yugoslavia with anything, there was no false news. On the contrary, they stay away from that. They give a rather true situation and try, through information that is even critical of their own country, to create an impression of very objective informing. However, some data are then used which are not always in conformity with our political system, our system of values, and so on. Therefore, they are trying to achieve their effect wrapped up in a kind of truthfulness.

"The third group now comprises very few radio stations that are very aggressive and which use very harsh language, such as Radio Tirana, for instance. I think that this is more or less avoided today, because such messages, such

programs, such information, and such a method of propaganda is now a hard method that meets with a sort of a boomerang effect and really, I think that it cannot achieve an effect with our people, for instance."

[Recording of "Voice of Turkey" opening announcement in Serbo-Croatian played]

What does Ante Cudina think about contents of the programs?

"Beijing Radio programs are very correct and extremely well-meant. The leading Western radio stations deal mostly with our internal events. You know, it is not difficult to assess the alleged objectiveness of such information, if I tell you that the three leading Western stations, for instance--by these I mean Deutsche Welle and BBC and, a little less frequently, the Voice of America program--have carried 83 reports and commentaries about the Belgrade trial and, in that connection, about the alleged violation of human rights, since 1 October. They have not even mentioned the decision of the SFRY Presidency to pardon those sentenced, because that, obviously, does not fit into their pattern.

"Radio Moscow deals predominantly with Soviet-Yugoslav relations. The dominant theme now has been the marking of the 40th anniversary of the liberation of Belgrade. As you know, some assessments by our and Soviet historiography differ.

"Radio Sofia dealt with a similar matter. In its historical items, elements of Great-Bulgarian propaganda are permanently present. As a multinational community we are very sensitive, and have to remain very sensitive, about contents that are aimed at attempting to spread intranational hatred and bring discord, something which has been present, for instance, in Deutsche Welle programs. They allegedly defend Croatia and Slovenia from the less developed parts of the Federation. Similarities are pointed to that allegedly connect them more with developed parts of the West; alleged pressures exerted by some republics against others, and the like are spoken about.

"Then, Radio Tirana theses that are aimed at stimulating irredentism and intensifying the hatred of Albanians against Serbs, cannot be assessed as anything else than extremely hostile. True, they have recently been less frequent and milder in their tone."

[Recording of "Radio Sofia" opening announcement in Serbo-Croatian and a few sentences of its newscast in Serbo-Croatian inserted here]

Finally, we posed the same question to all three of our interlocutors: How is one to parry the foreign propaganda?

Ante Cudina, assistant federal secretary for information, said the following: "Well, you know, Tito's Yugoslavia has never advocated the concept of defending itself through closing up. We have defended ourselves by being open, and thus we created friendships. I think that it is clear to our people that they should not take for granted what they hear in the said radio

programs, but that they have to think about it and then form an opinion for themselves. Otherwise, the best defense is timely and true information from our sources."

Tomo Martelanc, expert on communications: "I think that we can deal successfully with foreign propaganda--not only with the subversive, but also the more refined type--only through informing our public on time, fully, and truly through our mass media, and indeed informing them as fully, as speedily, and as comprehensively as possible, thus leaving no gaps for infiltration of foreign propaganda. I think we are doing it, on the whole. But I must say here that we have failed on some occasions. Foreign propaganda on those occasions very successfully exploited our weakness and in fact filled the gap left open by incomplete reports by our information media which were not timely enough, for instance in the case of Kosovo and at the time of the nationalist euphoria in Croatia. This still happens from time to time in some cases which are less important than the ones I have listed such as, for instance, trials of some opponents of our self-managing socialist system and certain cadre changes in our country."

Journalist Dusan Zupan: "It is not so much a matter of our press, radio, and television reporting scantily on details of the trials, as of the exceptional and probably premeditated attention which the West has paid to the so-called Yugoslav dissidents, primarily in order to support its own striving for Yugoslavia to have more democracy of the kind they have and wish to impose on others."

[Recording of Radio Moscow opening announcement, without attribution, is inserted here in Serbo-Croatian and in Slovene]

In every war, the truth is the first victim. The same applies to the clash of the propaganda machines whose integral parts are the radio programs mentioned in this feature. Cleft between the two military political blocs and in the front line of the nonaligned movement, it is of vital importance to Yugoslavia that it struggle for truth, everywhere and always. When we informed frankly and bluntly, we scored hits. Always when censorship gained, under one name or another, we lost. The participants in this feature left no room for ambiguity. Only information that is completely true and communicated as swiftly as possible offers a chance of defense in the propaganda war. It is obvious, however, that the political relationships of forces still determine to what extent the system of public information can fulfill its constitutional role. Foreign radio propaganda will score points as long as we will allow it. Fortunately, fewer and fewer points are scored.

CSO: 2800/140

SUKRIJA ADDRESSES MONTENEGRO LC SESSION

LD262203 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1309 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Text] Titograd, 26 Dec (TANJUG)--The public debate on the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee has shown that the LCY is capable of changing and is resolved to change the present situation in our society and that, in this respect, it enjoys the full confidence of our working class and working people and of all our nations and nationalities. This was stressed by Ali Sukrija, president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee, when taking part today in the work of the session of the Montenegro LC Central Committee, which discussed the course and the results of the public discussion on the draft conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee. Sukrija stressed that, with the public debate and the activities which followed, the LCY strongly boosted the process of consolidating its ideopolitical unity, which in his assessment is the first precondition for the ability to act and for a practical solution of the problems of social and economic life. He also stressed that worker-class and socialist self-management orientation has been strongly manifested in the debate and that it has been demonstrated that the LCY, the working class, and other subjective forces of our socialist revolution and self-management are very strong and are ready and able to wrestle the challenges of our time and the difficulties we confront today. According to Sukrija, our decision to come before our entire membership with the draft conclusions and to organize this broad discussion, which has been followed well by public information media, has proven to be wise and useful. It has been shown to be a very good way of strengthening democratic relations in the LC and, therefore, also in our society as a whole.

The president of the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee warned, however, that this democratic discussion will attain its objective only if concrete stands and conclusions and united action flow from it. We must translate this general political revival and critical spirit into meaningful work as soon as possible and into changing the situation. From the debate, we must now go into a fight, into a battle for new revolutionary breakthroughs, stressed Sukrija.

Having stressed that consistent implementation of the long-term program of economic stabilization and the development of socialist self-management production relations must be in the center of our struggle, Ali Sukrija said

that, on this basis and in these specific conditions, a constant battle must be waged for increased production and production capacity, for higher income, and for the most successful exports possible, and at the same time to free associated labor of statist and techno-bureaucratic and group-ownership relations. According to him, communists in every basic organization of associated labor, in every sociopolitical community, and in every part of our country must become involved in this. Self-management socioeconomic relations can be developed successfully and economic stabilization carried out only in conditions of an all-round mobilization of our working people and of science, professional, and other creative cadres in the essential questions of production, said Sukrija.

He went on to stress that we face very serious tasks during the ensuing year not only to maintain but further to develop positive developments in production, labor productivity, and in exports.

"We must involve ourselves especially in reducing inflation, which constantly feeds price increases that could offset all the good results we have obtained so far. At the same time, we must encourage even more the pooling of labor and resources and a free movement of capital goods, of scientific and technical knowledge, and of people throughout the Yugoslav territory. In so doing, we shall most successfully break the collusion of techno-bureaucratic forces and of territorial and organizational encapsulation and boost associated labor and income-based relations," stressed Sukrija.

Ali Sukrija then referred to the very responsible work the LCY faces, concerning the preparations for the 13th LCY Congress and for the LC Republican congresses and provincial conferences. In his assessment, this will not be an easy job at all, particularly in view of the time in which we live and of the situation in which we find ourselves. Sukrija stressed that, by the time the congress is held, the LCY must provide a very clear answer to the existing dilemmas and answer some vital questions on our further development. Among these questions he listed: the implementation of production and distribution relations in associated labor established by our constitution--meaning the implementation of the rights, duties, and responsibilities of the workers in their use of reproduction resources; further development of the political system of socialist self-management and the nature of the changes within it, and the establishment of criteria to determine the degree of inadequate development of the republics and of Kosovo; the improvement of the system of socialist self-management planning; the establishment of the basic elements of our foreign currency system and the functioning of the unified Yugoslav market; the implementation of the function and of the constitutional concept of the federation; the formation of conditions for beginning the second implementation stage of the long-term economic stabilization program sooner; the establishment of the principled stands on the changes in the LCY statute.

The LC is facing the most important task, Sukrija added, of establishing the ideopolitical conditions and prerequisites for a much stronger drive of the forces of self-management and of associated labor in all the areas of life.

We must more resolutely blaze the trail of implementing the essence of socialist self-management production relations, he said.

For us Yugoslav Communists, the debate about the functioning of the political system and its improvement--even by adjusting some of its solutions--is a discussion about the consolidation of the authority of the working class and of socialist self-management, equality and brotherhood, and the unity of our nations and nationalities.

In the discussion on the draft conclusions, it was noted critically that the LC is subjected too much to daily politics, pragmatism, and local interests, that it is becoming an appendage of the technobureaucratic apparatus, and that the tendency of its bureaucratization and collusion with the state executive apparatus is noticeable.

We must get rid of the illusions that old social relations and awareness can be changed quickly and new ones built without having to break the resistance of old concepts and conduct. These are the laws from which no society can escape, nor can we. Here the role of the Communists is irreplaceable, and the difference among us in our society is inevitable. The LC cannot carry out this historic task on its own but only among the masses--especially within the workers class and together with it, that is to say, through all the organizations and institutions of our system--said Sukrija.

He then mentioned the lack of unity and LCY federalization tendencies and also inconsistencies in the application of democratic centralism within the LC as a whole that has been criticized very sharply in the public discussion. Members demand that the LCY be a united revolutionary organization of the working class capable of ensuring the continuity and a constant soaring of the Yugoslav socialist revolution.

"Only, comrades, let us understand one another. This criticism has not been addressed to any third party; it has primarily been addressed to us: to the LCY Central Committee, to the Central Committees of the LC of the republics, and to the provincial committees and all their members. We must not turn a deaf ear to this critical mood and these views. I am not drawing attention to this without a reason because some forms of conduct--the pragmatic service of momentary interests, of auction bidding for 'one's own' and 'foreign' partial interests, coupled with the neglect of the actual interests of the whole--go on blocking social action, which is the basic reason why many national decisions and conclusions are not carried out efficiently.

"This is why in our ranks, among the Communists of all nations and nationalities in Yugoslavia, we must develop even more awareness and responsibility, not only as regards the development of one's own republic or province but also the overall social and material development of Yugoslavia on which the status and the future of all its parts and of each nation and nationality primarily depends. This means that we must be more alert to the needs and problems of others so that we Communists should proceed first and foremost from workers-class, self-management, democratic, and humanist relations and so that we can

be permeated with the spirit of equality, brotherhood and unity, socialist togetherness and solidarity on the entire SFRY area," he said.

Sukrija went on to say that, in these difficult and complex internal conditions and the exacerbated and unstable world situation, we should not lose sight of the internal and external factors on which internal and external stability of Yugoslavia depended. "I am saying this because there have recently again been speculations abroad about our internal conditions, and some people there, motivated by their own interests, have been making various calculations. They are allegedly even worrying about our future and are attempting to impose models on us. We should, according to such people, behave and organize ourselves and our internal relations according to those models."

Recalling that the working class and the nations and nationalities of Yugoslavia make sovereign decisions on their own social development and their future and that the LCY is accountable for its policy to them alone, Sukrija said that the LC of every one of our republics or provinces had to strive persistently and consistently at every level of our society's life to affirm the LCY's view on the interrelationship between the class and national sentiments and that it had to struggle for the development of socialist production relations based on self-management while struggling against any form of isolationism and fragmentation of the Yugoslav market. As Communists, we should develop true socialist democracy for all the working people of Yugoslavia, regardless of where they come from, where they live and work, or to what nation or nationality they belong. This means that we should further strengthen people's awareness of the Yugoslav, common socialist self-managing interests in all fields of work and life, that we should still further develop those forms of cooperation which strengthen equality, brotherhood, and unity and lead to progress for every nation and nationality in particular and in the SFRY in general.

For every question which concerns relations in the country as a whole, we must seek joint solutions and make a constant effort, because such questions concern all of us, all our nations and nationalities. One must not follow the logic according to which what matters is whether one will survive the present economic difficulties oneself, while others can do as they like. This would be an egoist mentality, running counter to common interests. If such a logic were victorious, we would not be what we are and what we want to be.

Recalling that much has been said during the discussion about the concrete responsibility of the members, organizations, and organs of the LC for carrying out the agreed policy, Sukrija noted that the question of responsibility could not be viewed in isolation from the process of ideopolitical differentiation and a resolute break with those members who showed no desire to struggle to the maximum for the carrying out the agreed tasks and be directly involved in ideopolitical activity in their work, self-management, and social environments.

He said that, along with efforts to carry out the tasks of economic and social stabilization, we should not neglect the struggle against the aggressive activity of diverse antisocialist and antiself-management forces, whose common characteristics are their opposition to the development of socialist self-management and their desire to call in question all the basic values of our socialist revolution.

We must be particularly vigilant against any manifestations of nationalist activity as the basis for rallying all the antisocialist and antiself-management forces and as the biggest enemy of our revolution. We must struggle resolutely in every environment against nationalism and its exponents, because both our recent and our more remote past, and especially all that happened in Kosovo in 1981, shows how perilous the consequences of nationalist activity can be in a society.

The consequences of the events in Kosovo have been very grave and continue to call for enormous efforts by the League of Communists and all the organized socialist self-managing forces in order to eliminate the basic causes of open aggression by the counterrevolutionary forces of Albanian nationalism and irredentism. This represents a major lesson for us and a warning that we must take a stand against any form of nationalism regardless of where it emerges and in what form, Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, said.

CSO: 2800/140

MONTENEGRO LC SESSION DISCUSSES PUBLIC DEBATE

LD262052 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1221 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Titograd, 26 Dec (TANJUG)--The successfully organized all-party debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee in organizations and organs of the Montenegro LC has had an encouraging effect on the mobilization of the membership, organizations and organs of the LC and has intensified the ideopolitical activity in implementing the agreed policy and in particular the tasks of the long-term economic stabilization program. The debate has also contributed to the realization of the role of the LC and to the strengthening of its ideological and action unity in the struggle for the further development of socialist self-management.

This appraisal was voiced at today's expanded session of the Montenegro LC Central Committee which, with Marko Orlandic in the chair, assessed the course and the results of the public debate over several months on the proposed conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee by the LC of this republic. Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Trpe Jakovlevski, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, also took part in the work of the session.

In his introductory speech, Velisav Vuksanovic, secretary of the Presidium of the Montenegro LC Central Committee, stressed that the debate had evoked great interest and attention not only in party organizations but among all working people and citizens in Montenegro. What has prevailed in the debate was open communist dialogue, critical and self-critical examination of the situation, above all in one's own environment, open pointing out of weaknesses in society and of paths which lead us to a speedier search for a way out of the present difficulties.

In the course of the debate over several months, Vuksanovic went on, numerous criticisms have also been directed at the work of leaderships of the LC. The justified objection directed at them is that, within the framework of their powers, they do not take timely, definite measures, that they often delay putting forward their views on some topical issues, that they do not put an end more energetically to negative trends and do not demand concrete responsibility for obligations which have not been carried out. Criticisms have also been directed at officials and demands have been made that their work too

should be subjected to public appraisal as well as the sensible and clear attitude voiced that officials too, just as other people and citizens, in the era of general criticisms, should be protected from groundless accusations and phenomena of moral discrediting. It was further noted in the debate that what caused concern was the escalation of all kinds of nationalisms and that communists above all must wage a constant struggle against Montenegrin, greater Serbian, Albanian, Muslim and other forms of nationalism in Montenegro and that the exponents of these phenomena should be publicly branded and legal as well as other sanctions taken against them on time.

The first speaker in the debate at today's session of the Montenegro LC Central Committee was Rajko Cicanovic.

"We are facing the fact, Cicanovic said, that the LC has in a certain way lost the character of a workers' party, that not even one-third of its members come from direct production. It is said that they do not show any interest, that they have no time to engage in political work. The past general party debate has, however, demonstrated, that workers do not want to join the party because it contains too many who cannot serve as an example to anybody in anything. Workers demand from us differentiation in the LC; they believe that the party should be freed from those who strayed into it, and real people from direct production will then have both the desire and the time to engage in political work."

Perko Vukotic spoke about the exceptionally difficult position of educational, scientific and cultural institutions in Montenegro and in our country as a whole.

Taking part in the debate at today's session, Marko Orlandic, president of the Montenegro LC Central Committee, stressed that the general party debate on the proposed conclusions of the 13th session of the LCY Central Committee had clearly shown that communists and the broadest strata of the working people and citizens do not accept and that they reject and condemn the divisions which some have attempted to introduce into the Yugoslav political scene. Motives and arguments which are not based on the demand to ensure the consolidation and development of achievements of our revolution and the consistent implementation of the political system of socialist democracy on the basis of self-management are particularly resolutely rejected.

Communists have sounded a warning about the consequences of federalization and slow achievement of unity in the LCY on fundamental issues of development. They pointed out that unity is not some kind of eternal heritage but that it should be fought for and constantly tested anew. The LCY's history also contains many crossroads at which it has proved itself--in the period of illegal activity in monarchist Yugoslavia, in 1941, 1948, 1953 and in the seventies. At these crossroads differentiation has always been carried out, freeing it from ballast, opportunism, factionalism and renegades.

In the past debate the Montenegro LC membership, Orlandic went on, pointed out these phenomena also because they make society's efforts in implementing the

stabilization policy more difficult, and because they strengthen the tendencies of federalization of the party and of confederalism of Yugoslavia, as a state and self-managing community of the working people and citizens, nations and nationalities of our country, with consequences for its internal stability and international position.

The alternative which a disunited LCY can offer is not consolidation of brotherhood and unity, but on the contrary: it threatens and nullifies the greatest values of our revolution and of socialist construction--the federal system, full equality of the nations and nationalities of our country, brotherhood and unity, socialist self-management, territorial integrity of the country, its independence and nonalignment.

CSO: 2800/140

CULAFIC REPORT AT SKOPJE CONFERENCE

LD202230 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0906 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Skopje, 19 Dec (TANJUG)--It is my honor and pleasure that I have the opportunity to greet you--participants and guests of this very important gathering devoted to Tito's vision of the implementation of social self-protection and security in the Yugoslav socialist self-management society--on behalf of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs and all members of our country's security organs and services, and to wish you successful work.

I would like immediately to say that it is a good thing that this consultative conference has come about. For this reason I would like to congratulate and in particular thank the organizers, participants and all those who have lent their support and contributed to its convention.

Allow me at the start of the work here to outline just some of the aspects in this sphere which I expect will be dealt with in a more detailed and all-round manner during the course of the consultative conference.

Apart from the inspiring nature of its subject, the topicality and importance of this consultative conference derives from the fact that it is being held at a time when our society is faced by serious economic, social and other difficulties, when great efforts are being made and initial results being achieved in surmounting these difficulties, primarily in the ranks of Yugoslavia's working class, and when anti-Yugoslav, antisocialist and anti-self-management forces at home and abroad, both individually and in unison, are exploiting these difficulties for their own suspicious and confused goals.

Yugoslavia's geostrategic position, and the fact that we are one of the most open countries in the world--we have abolished visas with more than 50 countries, there are approximately 70 million crossings of our borders every year, 45 million of which are by foreigners and so on--also give notice of the full complexity of our security situation and policy.

These and other elements which influence the state of our security today place before our theory and practice demands to seek and find the optimum solutions to the problems facing us, or which might arise and which it is realistic to suppose might arise.

The significance of this gathering is all the greater as we have, unfortunately, a relatively small number of integral scientific and expert works dealing with questions of security and the system of social self-protection, even though we have been building up our own security system for more than 40 years. We do not yet have developed scientific methods for researching phenomena and incidents of security significance.

In other words, all the elements on which the state and dynamics of the security situation depend have not been precisely defined or evaluated. All this points to the need for us, far more than in the past, to introduce into this sphere a theoretical approach and ensure that theory and practice are interconnected. The role of the security faculty in Skopje and higher educational and other teaching and scientific institutions which are directly or indirectly concerned with this sphere of activity is very great and important in this sense.

In the national liberation struggle and socialist revolution Tito often stressed the importance of security and intelligence affairs. In the battle for the defense of self-management and socialist democracy he was sensitive to the resolutely opposed all attempts and tendencies to alienate the services from society, but he stressed constantly and pressed for the strengthening of the security services in accordance with and proportion to our self-management society and its protection.

Our science and scientists are faced with the task of perceiving our needs and making new contributions to the further development of social self-protection and the strengthening of society's security. We rightly expect that this conference will both point to ways of realizing more quickly and fully our society's clear and firm orientations in these spheres and examine certain problems which need to be posited theoretically and worked out.

Future efforts in this respect should be directed toward questions concerning the further socialization of the function of security and the advancing of social self-protection in accordance with the agreed concept, the strengthening of the security organs' effectiveness and their adjustment to the nature of the social self-protection system, and the adjustment of the political system of socialist self-management to the specific relations and situations.

Social self-protection as a concept has basically been set for the present stage in society's development, and the results achieved confirm it as an irreplaceable form of protection for our society. The fact is, however, that these results could have been greater and that social self-protection is developing slowly in some environments. Let us recall, for example, the trend toward an increase in the number of attacks on social property over the last few years, as well as the presence of other socially harmful phenomena. In this connection, it should be said that the internal affairs organs uncover the majority of criminal acts in the sphere of economic crimes, instead of the agents of internal control and other self-protection subjects in these environments.

What are the causes for this lagging behind? They are certainly deep-rooted, and their roots are in the contradictions and objective difficulties facing the overall development of society. For this reason they can only be fully eliminated by overcoming these contradictions and difficulties. The dialectic of interconnection is absolutely clear. Social self-protection is a part--and an inseparable part--of self-management socialist relations. Thus, to a large extent it shares the fate and dynamics of these relations' development. If they stagnate and fail to develop, and if income, its creation and distribution are alienated from the producer, then the self-protection awareness and activity of the producers are weakened to the same, or approximately the same, extent. The better the economic situation in the country, the better the political and security situation, and vice versa.

And so, our results, the strengthening of society's material base and the opening up of the prospect for the further development of self-management and socialist democracy are the most powerful weapon in the struggle against all hostile forces, individuals, groups and so forth, regardless of their hue. In following this course social self-protection will also increasingly become what we want it to be.

Despite this, there is doubt that the failure of social self-protection to keep pace is also the result of inadequate activity and involvement by subjective forces in individual environments.

It is a characteristic of the socialist self-managing system that socially harmful phenomena are overcome primarily by means of social prevention. It is precisely on prevention and on conscious, intentional activity that our entire concept of social self-protection is based. Recognition of the causes and conditions which favor subversive and other criminal and socially harmful activities and the subsequent elimination of them by means of the appropriate measures and activities represent the initial form of realization of social self-protection and its ultimate aim.

It goes without saying that we must also take into account the fact that our society is nearly permanently exposed to various attacks both from outside and from within against which we must also struggle by means of repressive means. The same as in all other systems, in our country too the application of such means is legitimate and is based on the constitution and the laws. However, it is clear that the causes of any particular security phenomenon or the real relations which have led to it cannot be eliminated by repressive means and that in our society repression as a rule should be and is the last but necessary way of protecting social interests interpreted in the broadest sense. This is done only when all the other courses of action have been tried.

Most of what has been done in the sphere of the normative and organizational building of social self-protection has been done in the effort to create organizational forms, to create the widest possibilities and conditions for working people and citizens to realize their self-managing rights and obligations in this respect as well. Practice has shown, however, that in a number

of environments' self-protection is mainly the concern of forums, organs, bodies and so forth.

A variety of institutionalized forms and expert services in a number of working and other organizations consider themselves to be the ultimate form of organizing and realizing social self-protection. It goes without saying that their role is a major one, but if activity and responsibility in the sphere of social protection are transferred mainly or exclusively to them then this, among other things, also leads to the alienation and passivity of the other subjects of the system of social self-protection and above all of working people. There is no doubt that the 40,000 committees for all-people's defense and social self-protection and the thousands of other bodies in the socio-political communities and organizations, in associated labor, and so forth represent a great potential. However, the essence of social self-protection lies in a particular state of awareness of human behavior and in the activity of its numerous subjects.

Here the "thesis" should also be recalled, though it is only held by individuals, according to which the system of social self-protection turns people, citizens into informers and develops suspicion, reserve and so forth among people.

The supporters of this "thesis" neglect the fact that man is the basic subject of our society, and that the aim of the system of social self-protection is to increase the general safety of people and their property and not to demand from them the kind of involvement which would endanger their moral and physical integrity.

On the other hand, as you know, society requires from the members of the security service that they perform their tasks even if this costs them their lives. I want to recall the fact that more than 2,000 members of our security service have been killed and several thousands have been disabled over the past 40 years while carrying out tasks in defense of the revolution.

Being self-managers, our working people and citizens care for the protection of social values. This, then, is not an administrative obligation which has been imposed on them. It constitutes their constitutional, self-managing and moral right and duty, and this right and duty are immanent in socialist self-management. All these rights and duties are realized in them as an integral part of their social functions and within the limits of what they can do. This means self-protective behavior is not an imperative norm of a sanction, but that it represents awareness, an ethical attitude, and a moral obligation and duty.

Also numerous are everyday cases of the most specific forms of assistance extended by working people and citizens to the professional subjects of the system of social self-protection.

A large number of reports received from citizens serves as the starting piece of information which leads to the further involvement of the organs of

internal affairs and other specialist subjects of the system. As an example, let us recall such cases as when a fisherman discovered a vessel whose crew was gathering information by means of the most modern equipment in our territorial waters, when hunters discovered and caught a terrorist, when a hotel receptionist reported an infiltrated terrorist who was preparing a subversive action, when citizens helped uncover and catch the perpetrators of various other criminal acts, and so forth.

The role played by the League of Communists and other sociopolitical organizations in the realization of the system of social self-protection is irreplaceable. This role is inseparable from the general responsibilities and tasks which face these organizations in the present social conditions. The degree to which social self-protection will be active and efficient depends to a great extent on how well these organized socialist forces are in control of the situation in an environment, how quick they are in politically assessing enemy and socially harmful activities and how able they are to direct ideopolitical actions aimed at suppressing such phenomena. There is no successful self-protection and there cannot be any wherever our own passivity provides our political and other adversaries with room for activity and thus also with an opportunity to appear on the political scene.

The newly-opened room for the application of science in the field of security is growing ever-wider. This represents a real challenge for such numerous scientific branches as criminology, sociology, social psychology, and economic, political and other sciences. There is also considerable room in this respect for joint, interdisciplinary scientific approach and work.

Scientific research should become involved more courageously and should contribute to the greater awareness of the factors which are of importance for the prevention of criminal acts and other antisocial behavior, in other words for social pathology in the wider sense of the word, or everything that affects the successful functioning of the security system. It is a fact that scientific results are used to a considerable extent in the world today in organizing and conducting numerous activities which undermine security, so why should they not also be involved in the suppression of such activities. Do not let us have any misunderstanding here: we are not asking science and scientists to uncover delinquents, but it can and should research into various aspects of the threat to our security so that we should be able to apply prevention more successfully.

We also need research that will provide us with the appropriate solutions concerning the educational and training work aimed at further raising self-protective awareness, the development of motivation and self-protection activity, the need to organize society in such a way that it will be more sensitive to socially harmful behavior and resist it more fully, and so forth. This is not a matter only for social sciences but also for the exact, natural sciences, because a real war is in progress today between those who attack and those who protect themselves by applying the modern technological means.

Another circumstance points to the need for the more complete theoretical treatment of our experience. It is not immodest to say that high-ranking representatives of foreign security services are showing great interest in the functioning of the social self-protection system and expressing the willingness to use our system's experience in their own conditions.

I believe this is the time and place to say something about the place and role of the security service in our society, too. There are no dilemmas over the fact that, as Comrade Tito often stressed, a well-organized and effective security service will be necessary for our present conditions and the foreseeable future. We base this assessment on the realities of the contemporary international situation and our internal situation, to which I have already drawn your attention. We must be realistic and state that the forces which would like, if they could, to create scope for the penetration of others' ideologies, various forms of counterrevolution and threats to the sovereignty and territorial integrity, of Yugoslavia, are not insignificant.

And so the security service must be strengthened and trained. Another reason this has to be done is that it is constantly being done by all those who threaten us and we are increasingly encountering agents of subversion and crime who carefully plan their subversive activities and try to carry them out. By strengthening the security service we mean, above all, raising the expertise and special skills of its cadres and modernizing it technically--all with a view to increasing its effectiveness in carrying out the duties given it in legal regulations.

We are one of those countries where the work of the security service is most fully regulated and controlled by law and other regulations. This is one of the important indicators of the protection of our citizens' rights and freedoms. Despite this, insinuations of illegality in the work of the security service are to be heard from certain foreign quarters and individuals at home whose conscience is not clear.

The internal affairs organs make an important contribution to the construction and implementation of the social self-protection system. Nevertheless, there are still many more opportunities for these organs to link up more comprehensively and substantially with other agents of social self-protection. In this connection, I want to say that both the conditions and need exist for the work of the internal affairs organs to be brought even closer to the public. The security organs have their official secrets, which are often a precondition for the successful execution of their task. However, the majority of their work need not be secret. Nor is the state security service a secret service. More and more in this country, as Kardelj said, it is growing into a social security service and discharging its functions together with other social institutions and citizens within the framework of the constitution and law.

We also believe that this is the time and place to observe that we are late with a historiographic treatment of the development and work of the security service in the past four decades. Many important events in the revolution

and postwar development of the country, in which the service played an important role, have not had enough light shed on them or were presented to the young generation. Certain events have been inadequately or even tendentiously presented in various publicist, literary and memoirs works, and historical facts have even been directly falsified. The opponents of the existing social order use in their propaganda and to not shrink from pressing for the rehabilitation of traitors, war criminals and quisling movements.

I would like once again to pay particular tribute and express gratitude to the university in Skopje, the security faculty, all the republican and provincial secretariats for internal affairs and in particular the Macedonian republican secretariat, and all who have worked on the preparation of this consultative conference and on ensuring the conditions for its successful work.

In the middle of this year I had occasion to visit the security faculty in Skopje, and the comrades here briefed me on the results achieved and the plans for the future. On that occasion we jointly assessed that it is necessary to organize and with greater planning involve the scientific potential in society and the expert cadres of the security service in the further development of social self-protection and the strengthening of the country's security. I am sure that this consultative conference will make a great contribution and be a great stimulus to that end.

CSO: 2800/140

MAMULA ENDS 2-DAY VISIT TO SERBIAN TOWNS

LD261816 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1410 GMT 26 Dec 84

[Excerpts] Gornji Milanovac, 26 Dec (TANJUG)--Admiral of the fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, ended today his 2-day visit to the area of Titovo Uzice and Gornji Milanovac where he had toured some units of the Yugoslav People's Army and work organizations and talked with the political aktives of these towns. While in Titovo Uzice, the federal secretary visited the officer Panta Zubac's unit where the hosts informed him of the achievements of the members of this military collective in combat training, ideological-political upbringing and other spheres of life and work. Adm Mamula was particularly interested in the living and working conditions of unit's members, in the measures taken to strengthen combat readiness constantly in the forms of cooperation with various people and citizens of Titovo Uzice, and in the work of nurturing and developing combat and revolutionary traditions.

Adm of the Fleet Branko Mamula then visited the Prvi Partizan Composite Organization of Associated Labor in Titovo Uzice and the Slobodan Penezic-Krcun copper and aluminium rolling mill in Sevojno. In touring the production sections, Adm Mamula was particularly interested in the organizations, production, and labor productivity, the remuneration of workers, and the state of self-managing relations in these work collectives.

Thanking his hosts for the extensive information about the economic, socio-political, and cultural life, Adm Branko Mamula endorsed the efforts made there for the further qualitative development of all-people's defense and the defense capability of the country as a whole.

While in the area of Titovo Uzice, the federal secretary for national defense also visited the Kadinjaca memorial complex on Mount Kadinjaca where he laid a wreath on the monument to the fighters of the legendary workers' battalion and paid homage to the heroes of the national liberation war and social revolution who laid down their lives there.

While visiting Gornji Milanovac, Adm of the Fleet Branko Mamula visited the unit of officer Gavro Jordanovski where the hosts acquainted him with the achievements of soldiers and officers in acquiring the desired degree of combat readiness. It was said that the present, as well as preceding generations,

of soldiers have achieved very good results in professional military training, in other training, in live ammunition firing, and in all the tests of combat readiness.

While in Gornji Milanovac, Adm Mamula also visited the Rudnik work organization and the Takovo Composite Organization of Associated Labor where he was informed of the production results, possibilities, and development plans of these successful economic collectives. At the end of his visit to Gornji Milanovac, Adm Mamula talked with the political aktiv of the municipality. On that occasion, Jovan Tomovic, president of the municipal assembly, informed the federal secretary of the results achieved in the economic development of this area as well as of the activities in the sphere of defense preparations.

On his visits to Titovo Uzice and Gornji Milanovac, the federal secretary for national defense was accompanied by Lieutenant Colonel General Zdravko Dimic, commander of the Belgrade Army District; Lieutenant Colonel General Svetozar Oro, head of the political administration of the Federal Secretariat for National Defense; Lt Col Gen Zivojin Lazarevic; and Major Generals Jovan Matovic and Anton Juricic.

CSO: 2800/140

BELGRADE COURT FINES DEFENSE COUNSEL FOR 'ABUSE'

LD241734 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1641 GMT 24 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 24 Dec (TANJUG)--Zoran Stojkovic, president of the Bench of the Belgrade District Court, today fined Rade Mikijelj, defense counsel of defendant Vladimir Mijanovic, 1,000 dinars for abuse of trial rights. What happened was that the trial of the group of six charged with association in order to commit enemy activity, was to have resumed today, but because the defense counsel of first defendant, Vladimir Mijanovic, did not appear the court could not work.

It was stated in this context that the time for the start of the hearing today, (1100), had been fixed in accordance with the wishes expressed by defense counsel who then failed to appear. One of Vladimir Mijanovic's defense counsel is ill, another informed that court that he could not come, while Rade Mikijelj did not say that he was to be absent at all.

Lawyer Slobodan Perovic, defense counsel of defendant Miodrag Milic, asked for court protection today. According to him a few evenings ago in Brankovina coffee house, in which Perovic met Milic, a group of guests asked them to leave the coffee house because "they did not want to drink together with people in the pay of Djilas."

The trial will resume 7 January.

CSO: 2800/140

YUGOSLAVIA

PLANINC RECEIVES MALAYSIAN STATE CHIEF MINISTER

LD172318 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1411 GMT 17 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 17 Dec (TANJUG)--Milka Planinc, president of the Federal Executive Council, received today Selangor Datuk Ahmad Razali Ali, chief minister of the Federal Malaysian State of Selangor, who is on a visit to our country at the invitation of the Executive Council of the Social Republic of Serbia.

During this meeting, which was also attended by Dr Rikard Stajner, member of the Federal Executive Council; Milos Krstic, chairman of the Committee for Foreign Relations of the Social Republic of Serbia's Executive Council; Ljubisa Mojovic, chairman of the management board of Energoprojekt; and (Zaibedah Haji Ahmad), Malaysian ambassador to the SFRY, the two sides pointed out with pleasure that friendly relations between the SFRY and Malaysia are followed by increasingly intensive cooperation at economic level. This primarily concerns greater involvement of the Yugoslav working organizations in completion of various investment objects in Malaysia. The two sides emphasized the expectation that strengthening of this cooperation should also be achieved in the Federal State of Selangor, which would undoubtedly contribute toward greater general scope of exchange between the SFRY and Malaysia.



CSO: 2800/140

TANJUG'S SARANOVIC REVIEWS 30 YEARS OF TIES WITH PRC

LD290517 Belgrade TANJUG in English 0150 GMT 29 Dec 84

[Article by TANJUG's Director Mihalo Saranovic]

~~From: Belgrade~~ Belgrade, December 29 (TANJUG)--The Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and the Peoples Republic of China are looking forward to the 30th anniversary of the establishment of diplomatic relations between them with foundations for many-sided mutual cooperation firmly built.

Yugoslavia's diplomatic recognition of China came three days after October 1, 1949, when China was proclaimed Peoples Republic in Beijing Tien Anmen Square (the square of heavenly peace).

The then international circumstances connected with Yugoslavia as an independent socialist country, were the reason why the two countries established diplomatic relations as late as January 2, 1955.

The Yugoslav peoples who, by carrying out their authentic revolution also won their own, free way to socialism, rejoiced at the proclamation of China to be a republic and saw it as another great victory of socialism and a major contribution to the development of this system as a worldwide process.

~~From: Belgrade~~ reflecting that joy, Yugoslavia's diplomatic recognition of China also showed its confidence in China's socialist commitment. This, at the time, was not the case with some countries which stood on the same side of the declared ideological boundary.

Until 1955, relations between the two countries had followed an ascending line and developed at an accelerated pace. This period, however, lasted only three years and was followed by another, longer one in which mutual relations were below the needs, possibilities, and interests of both countries. [sentence as received]

During the past decade, the new and important stage of Yugoslavi-Chinese relations was marked with meetings between statesmen of the two countries.

A special and lasting mark to it was given by President Tito's visit to China in August-September 1977. The visit opened the door to cooperation and

understanding and contributed towards making relations between the two countries an example in international relations.

The foundation for such a cooperation is provided by the fact that involved are the countries which were among the few to have their own, authentic revolutions while being committed to socialism.

By their positions and practice, nonaligned socialist Yugoslavia and non-bloc socialist China contribute towards the exclusion from international relations of the use of force or dictate as methods of dealing with problems and exerting influence. This is one of the reasons why they enjoy a high reputation in the world.

On the whole, such results have been achieved in mutual cooperation, in a historically brief period and in spite of one-time stagnation, as are in the interest of the peoples of both countries and of peace and socialism in the world.

Proceeding from this, a look at the future must be imbued with even greater optimism.

For, the independent internal development and the constructive foreign policies of the two countries must continue to provide encouragement for new breakthrough and for using the existing possibilities for an even better and more specific cooperation between them.

CSO: 2800/140

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LCY, SAWPY BODIES DISCUSS SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL

LD201434 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2050 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 19 Dec (TANJUG)--Changes in the Socialist International's doctrine and policy, with particular reference to the social-democratic and socialist parties and the Socialist International's concepts and practice in international relations, were discussed today at a joint session of the LCY Commission for International Cooperation of the LCY and Section for Foreign-Political questions and International Links of the SAWPY Federal Conference. During the discussion it was stated that dynamic changes had taken place within the Socialist International during roughly the past 10 years. These changes manifested themselves in the form of diversified activity, the Socialist International's growing influence beyond West European borders achieved by rallying a number of kindred parties in developing countries together, and specific organizational innovations along the lines of strengthening the importance of individual bodies of this international organization comprising social-democratic, socialist, and kindred parties.

Speakers at the discussion particularly focused on the evolution of the Socialist International and social-democratic and socialist parties concept and practice regarding international relations. It was noted that a general analysis of these parties and Socialist International's attitudes to international relations indicated that, within the framework of the differences that existed between individual parties and group of parties, they had oriented themselves on a more lasting basis toward the policy of overcoming the rigid divisions between the blocs and of the policy of easing tension, establishing relations of trust and accord-seeking, and settling conflict situations in a peaceful manner. It was stressed that one could even say that the newly-created change in the international situation had led to these parties and Socialist International's positive evolution with regard to their attitudes to international relations and that their attitudes and positive stand on the problems of the present-day world were contributing to the efforts being made to overcome the present serious and alarming exacerbation of international relations.

It was simultaneously noted that the Socialist International's aspiration to extend its influence beyond the borders of Western Europe and achieve a breakthrough in the direction of the developing countries parties and movements had also had a boomerang effect, in addition to its other consequences, on the Socialist International itself and on West European parties. It was also

stressed that in view of these changes within the social-democratic framework-cooperation and possible joint activity of the other progressive forces, especially those from nonaligned countries, and the social-democratic and socialist parties could make it possible to change the world community's present alarming state.

The situation in southern Africa and our sociopolitical organizations' relations with the political parties and liberation movements of that region were also considered at the joint session.

It was judged that the system of apartheid represented the main contradiction in that part of the world and that there could be no lasting peace, stability, and economic and social progress in southern Africa, without its elimination.

The participants at the joint meeting stressed that the Frontline countries and liberation movements of southern Africa should be given every possible support, so that through greater mutual cooperation and solidarity and reliance upon their own resources they should be able to resist pressures and new plans aimed at making them dependent. Speakers in the discussion expressed support for the spirit of solidarity that characterized the Frontline countries' recent summit in Arusha. It was also judged that the proposals made by Eduardo dos Santos, president of the People's Republic of Angola, contained in it a message to UN Secretary-General Perez de Cuellar, on 20 November, were an expression of the principled and realistic approach to the resolution of the question of Namibia's independence and represented an initiative of the greatest importance for the creation of conditions of peace and stability for the entire region. Speakers most energetically condemned the activities of the counterrevolutionary bands in Mozambique and Angola, noting that their activity would not be possible without support from neighboring South Africa in whose interest it was to undermine peace and security in neighboring countries.

Speakers voiced the resolve to intensify the political, moral and material support for the liberation movements in Namibia [South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO)] and southern Africa [African National Congress (ANC); Pan-Africanist Congress (PAC)]. In this connection, it was again stressed that SWAPO was the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people and that the UN plan for Namibia, contained in Security Council Resolution 435 of 1973, was the only internationally acceptable platform for the just and lasting solution of the question of Namibian independence. Greeting the intensification of the liberation movements' action inside South Africa, the Session's participants judged this the most reliable way to liquidate apartheid, which had been correctly branded a crime against mankind in the United Nations.

It was concluded that actions should be intensified on the international scene and especially in the United Nations to further isolate the system of apartheid and in the interests of consistent respect for the existing and adoption of further sanctions against it.

CSO: 2800/140

CONFERENCE EXAMINES SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL DOCTRINE

LD200547 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1950 GMT 19 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, December 19 (TANJUG)--Organizational and other dynamic changes have taken place in the Socialist International over the last ten years. The changes are reflected in the definition of spheres of activity, the extension of influence beyond Western Europe, and the allying of a large number of kindred parties from the developing countries.

The above assessments were made at a Joint League of Communists of Yugoslavia (LCY) commission for international cooperation and Yugoslav Socialist [word indistinct] conference in Belgrade Wednesday. The session examined changes in the Socialist International doctrine, and particularly the concept and practice of social democratic and socialist parties.

It was pointed out at the session that a general analysis of the relations between social democratic and socialist parties and the Socialist International shows that within the framework of existing differences between individual parties and groups of parties, some have permanently opted to strive to overcome rigid bloc divisions, reduce tensions, establish relations of trust and understanding and for a solution to conflicts by peaceful means.

It was also stressed that, in view of the changes in social democracy, cooperation, eventual concerted activity by the remaining progressive forces and particularly the nonaligned countries with social democratic and socialist parties could open possibilities for change in current strained international relations.

The session also examined the situation in southern Africa and relations between Yugoslav social political organizations with political parties and movements in the region.

It was assessed that the front line countries and liberation movements of southern Africa must be given all possible [words indistinct].

CSO: 2800/140

YUGOSLAVIA

DIZDAREVIC DISCUSSES SFRY-OMAN ECONOMIC COOPERATION

LD131413 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0910 GMT 13 Dec 84

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Dec (TANJUG)--Federal Secretary for Foreign Affairs Raif Dizdarevic returned from Oman to Belgrade this morning.

During his stay in friendly Oman, federal secretary for foreign affairs engaged in a broad exchange of views with his host Yusuf al-Alawi 'Abdallah, minister of state for foreign affairs, on topical international issues and bilateral cooperation.

Apart from meeting the Omani foreign minister, Dizdarevic, also met and talked with the president of the Chamber of Commerce, ibn Omair; the president of the Union Bank of Oman, al Hassar [TANJUG spelling as received]; officials of the Ministry of Electricity; and the adviser to the Sultan on Economic Planning, az-Zubayr.

During wide ranging talks they reviewed concrete possibilities for Yugoslav work organizations' participation in the realization of the Arab country's economic development projects and judged that both sides were interested in Yugoslav involvement in Oman's 5-year plan development projects, such as the building of dams, power stations, high-tension lines and other economic projects.

A delegation from the Oman Chamber of Commerce is expected to visit Yugoslavia in this connection as early as March 1985 to study possibilities for broader economic cooperation.

CSO: 2800/140

SUKRIJA PRAISES LCY-PCI RELATIONS

LD301114 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0536 GMT 30 Dec 84

[Embargoed until 1400 GMT 30 December]

[Text] Belgrade, 30 Dec (TANJUG)--The current year has once again demonstrated that there exists a continuity in the successful cooperation between the Italian Communist Party [PCI] and the LCY. Relations between these two parties are based on the principles which, in both parties' long-standing opinion, should be applied within the workers' and communist movement. They are the principles of independence and autonomy, noninterference in the internal affairs of other parties, every party's responsibility to its working class and its people, mutual respect and cooperation. Both sides have manifested their loyalty to these principles in 1984. It is for this reason that I can say that the continuity in our relations has again been demonstrated this year.

This is how Ali Sukrija, president of the LCY Central Committee, assessed this year's cooperation between the PCI and the LCY in a New Year interview with Radio Kopar.

I think, Sukrija added, that the attained state of relations between our two parties is of great significance for the development of cooperation between Italy and Yugoslavia and their policy of good-neighborliness. This is so because both parties are genuinely interested in promoting different forms of cooperation and are constantly trying to encourage them. Our cooperation helps our peoples to understand each other better and brings them closer together. The fact is that if there is mutual understanding and closeness between citizens then official cooperation between states develops more smoothly.

Sound cooperation between Yugoslavia and Italy sets a good example in a situation when international relations are rather disrupted. Both parties are rather concerned about some negative global trends in international relations. I have in mind, Sukrija said, the arms race, threats to world peace, the ever deepening gap between developed and developing countries, some hotbeds of crises and the like. We have agreed upon a more frequent exchange of experiences of and ideas about what progressive and peace-loving forces could do to help to solve the pressing problems confronting the contemporary world.

CSO: 2800/140

BRIEFS

ATTENDANCE AT PRESIDIUM SESSION--Belgrade Television Service in Serbo-Croatian at 1830 GMT on 20 November 1984 carries a 50-second report on the session of the LCY Central Committee Presidium which met on that day in its usual hall under the chairmanship of Ali Sukrija, and decided on the next LCY Central Committee session to be held on 18 December. Disconnected shots show Ali Sukrija and secretary Dimce Belovski in their seats in front of the window, and two groups of members, each clockwise: Andrej Marinc, Mitja Ribicic, and Milan Kucan in one group; and Ivan Stambolic, Dragoslav Markovic, an unrecognized man, and Mika Spiljak in the other. [Editorial Report]

NEW FIREFIGHTERS' ASSOCIATION PRESIDENT--Colonel General Dragoljub Moravcic was elected president of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Firefighters' Association at the Eighth Election Conference of the Firefighters' Association of Yugoslavia yesterday. [Summary] [Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 5 Dec 84 p 6 AU]

RESERVE OFFICERS ELECT PRESIDENT--Belgrade, 17 Dec (TANJUG)--At its session today the Presidium of the Federal Conference of the Federation of Reserve Officers of Yugoslavia elected Colonel General Tihomir Sareski as the Federation's president with a 1-year mandate. It was also stated at the session that the Reserve Officers Federation's constant and most significant activity is to train its members for all-people's defense and social self-protection. It was agreed that the training should focus more on practical forms of work instead of on the stereotyped theoretical one. In the course of next year all republican and provincial organizations of the Federation of the Reserve Officers should conduct discussions on how to modernize the training so that in 1986 a uniformed program could be adopted. Since the SFRY presidency's directives on the training for all-people's defense place special emphasis on the federation's tasks in the training of the population, young people and cadres in local communities and units of civil protection, members of the federation should approach these tasks in a responsible and more professional manner. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 17 Dec 84]

CUBAN FOREIGN MINISTRY OFFICIAL MET--Belgrade, 17 Dec (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Foreign Secretary Raif Dizdarevic today, Monday, received Cuban First Deputy Foreign Minister Jose R. Viera Linares, in Yugoslavia for consultations. In

the ensuing friendly and cordial talk, the development of Yugoslav-Cuban relations and cooperation between the two countries in the Movement of Non-Alignment were positively assessed. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 2132 GMT 17 Dec 84]

DISCUSSION ON TITO'S VISION--Skopje, 19 Dec (TANJUG)--A 2-day Yugoslav scientific expert discussion on the subject "Tito's Vision and the Realization of Social Self-Protection and Security in the theory and practice of Yugoslav Self-Management Society" began in Skopje this morning. Taking part in the work of this scientific expert gathering are approximately 70 scientists and expert workers from all republics and provinces and federation organs. The scientific gathering, which is also being attended by the highest-ranking leaders of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia, was opened by Ljubomir Varoslija, chairman of the organizational committee and republican secretary for internal affairs of the Socialist Republic of Macedonia. The participants were greeted by Jakov Lazarevski, secretary of the Macedonian LC Central Committee, and Hristo Andonov Poljanski, rector of the "Kiril i Metodij" university in Skopje. The opening report is to be delivered by Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for internal affairs. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0846 GMT 19 Dec 84]

SPANISH TU LEADER RECEIVED--Belgrade, 19 Dec (TANJUG)--Secretary of the League of Communists of Yugoslavia Central Committee Presidency Dimce Belovski today received Nicolas Redondo, secretary-general of the general union of workers and prominent leader of the Socialist Workers' Party of Spain [PSOE] visiting Yugoslavia at the invitation of the Yugoslav Trade Union Confederation Council. Belovski and Redondo discussed the internal activities of LCY and PSOE and topical issues in international relations. They pointed out that the development of cooperation between LCY and PSOE contributes to enhancing the understanding and overall relations between Yugoslavia and Spain. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1302 GMT 19 Dec 84]

DOLANC VISITS KOSOVO--Pristina, 19 Dec (TANJUG)--As part of his 2-day visit to the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, Stane Dolanc, SFRY Presidency member, today had talks in Pristina with the province's highest-ranking leaders. Nebi Gasi, Kosovo presidency president briefed Dolanc on the province's most recent sociopolitical trends and stressed that thanks to the efforts of all sociopolitical organizations, with the League of Communists in the forefront, the political and security situation was becoming increasingly better and stable. According to reports, the talks also dealt with the current economic and commercial trends, and the realization of the process of pooling labour and means. Gasi set out the Kosovo economy's positive results in raising productivity, accumulation, strengthening production capacity, and exports to the convertible currency area. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1626 GMT 19 Dec 84]

NEW SERBIAN YOUTH PRESIDENT--Belgrade, 20 Dec (TANJUG)--Goran Gnus of Belgrade was today elected next year's president of the republican conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Serbia. A new 27-member Presidium, which will remain in office for 2 years, has also elected at today's session of the

republican conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Serbia. The conference also elected the 12 delegates who will represent the Federation of Socialist Youth of Serbia in the conference of the Federation of Socialist Youth of Yugoslavia. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1825 GMT 20 Dec 84 LD]

INFORMATION SECRETARY VISITS EGYPT--Cairo, 20 Dec (TANJUG)--Yugoslav government member and Federal Secretary for Information Mitko Calovski, on a three-day visit to Egypt from today, had talks in Cairo with his host Egyptian Information Minister Safwat al-Sharif on possibilities for promoting cooperation between the two friendly and non-aligned countries in the field of information. The talks particularly focused on joint action in promoting multi-lateral cooperation among the non-aligned in the area of information. Calovski and Sharif urged development of cooperation of direct factors in information, particularly referring to the two countries' news agencies--MENA and TANJUG--radio and TV stations, newspapers and publishing houses, as well as other media. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1928 GMT 20 Dec 84]

MACEDONIAN ACCOUNTING DIRECTOR DIES--Skopje, 24 Dec (TANJUG)--Andon Makraduli, director-general of the Macedonian Social Accounting Services, died in Skopje today. He was 55. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1200 GMT 24 Dec 84 LD]

NEW BELGRADE SAWP LEADERS--Belgrade, 24 Dec (TANJUG)--At the electoral meeting of the city conference of the SAWP of Belgrade Bogdan Sunderic was re-elected conference president with a 2-year term of office. Nebojsa Dragosavac, Milojko Veljovic and Milorad Lekovic were elected new Presidium members. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1559 GMT 24 Dec 84 LD]

NEW JOURNAL EDITOR--Belgrade, 24 Dec (TANJUG)--On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the journal ODBRANA I ZASTITA Col General Ilija Radakovic, deputy federal secretary for national defense, today at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense received Colonel Ratko Kovacic, the outgoing chief and executive editor of the journal, and Naval Captain Dr Radivoje Jovanovic, its new chief and executive editor. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 24 Dec 84 LD]

SFRY OFFICIAL VISITS CYPRUS--Nicosia, 24 Dec (CNA)--The federal secretary for information of Yugoslavia Mitko Calovski arrived here this morning for a one-day visit. Shortly after his arrival, Calovski had a meeting with the minister of the president Konstaridions Mikhailidhis. He was accompanied by the Yugoslav Ambassador to Nicosia Veselin Popovac. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1330 GMT 24 Dec 84]

NEW YOUTH UNION PRESIDENT--Belgrade, 25 Dec (TANJUG)--We must focus our future activity on the rank and file, their authentic interests and needs. We must adopt a unified approach in defining the fundamental interests of the young generation, especially concerning the way in which these interests are realized in practice. The above has been said by the new president of the

Yugoslav Socialist Youth Union Presidency, Silvija Rijavec-Zubic, in speaking about the activity of the presidency in the coming year. The new secretary of the Yugoslav Youth Union is Zarko Mikic. According to the 1981 census, young people today account for 22.5 percent of Yugoslavia's total population, or 4.9 million inhabitants, 1,374,000 of whom are workers. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1932 GMT 25 Dec 84 LD]

YUGOSLAV-ALGERIAN COOPERATION--Algiers, 25 Dec (TANJUG)--Political relations between Yugoslavia and Algeria are excellent and their economic cooperation has marked great progress in the past few years, said Algerian Prime Minister Abdel Hamid Ibrahimi and Yugoslavia's ambassador in Algiers Faik Dizdarevic. During their talks here today, Ibrahimi and Dizdarevic noted that the value of bilateral trade has reached close to 300 million dollars a year and that capital development projects are worth almost 1.5 billion dollars. Both countries are prepared to comprehensively promote their cooperation by continuing political contacts and by defining a joint overall approach to trade and scientific and technical exchange. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1708 GMT 25 Dec 84 LD]

ECONOMIC COOPERATION WITH BULGARIA--Belgrade, 25 Dec (TANJUG)--Yugoslav exports to Bulgaria this year valued 105.5 million dollars which was 12 million dollars up on 1983. Imports from that country went down by six percent and valued 89.5 million. The figures were revealed at a meeting today in the Yugoslav Chamber of Economy's section for Bulgaria which noted that the planned volume of trade of 156 million dollars on each side will not be attained. The shortfall is a result of the poorer structure of traded commodities and a shortage of new products for exchange. The problems in Yugoslav-Bulgarian economic cooperation will be discussed at a session of the two countries' joint commission for economic, scientific and technical cooperation scheduled for late next January in Bulgaria. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1524 GMT 25 Dec 84 LD]

MACEDONIAN CHURCH DIGNITARIES DECORATED--Skopje, 27 Dec (TANJUG)--Koco Tulevski, vice president of the Macedonian Executive Council and chairman of the Republican Commission for Relations with Religious Communities of Macedonia, today in Skopje presented decorations to high-ranking dignitaries of the Macedonian Orthodox Church. They had been decorated by a decree of the SFRY Presidency. Kiril, metropolitan of America and Canada, and Archpriests Kliment Maleski, Nestor Popovski, and Boris Angelovski were decorated with the Order of Merits for the People with Silver Rays for special services and successes achieved in their work of significance for the country's socialist construction. Prioress Dusanka Pavlovic and Archpriest Milan Proevski were decorated with the Order of Merits for the People with Silver Star, the statement of the Republican Committee for Information says. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1839 GMT 27 Dec 84]

MAMULA RECEIVES CUBA'S BATISTA--Belgrade, 28 Dec (TANJUG)--Admiral of the Fleet Branko Mamula, federal secretary for national defense, received Brigadier General Sixto Batista, alternate member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Communist Party of Cuba and deputy minister in the Ministry

of the Revolutionary Armed Forces today, at the Federal Secretariat for National Defense. The talks between the visitor from friendly and non-aligned Cuba and Admiral Mamula, which took place in a cordial atmosphere, dealt with the further development of relations and cooperation between the armed forces of the two socialist countries. The talks were also attended by Lieutenant Colonel General Svetislav Popovic and Major General Bogdan Rencelj. [Excerpt] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1255 GMT 28 Dec 84]

UROSEVAC ASSEMBLY ON EMIGRATION--Urosevac--At their session today all three chambers of the Urosevac Municipal assembly heard a report on the implementation of measures to halt the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from this municipality in the first half of 1984. According to the report in the first 6 months of this year 109 persons left the Urosevac Municipality. They included 10 whole families of 57 members, 24 individual family members and 28 single persons, with 45 of them being able bodied and either highly qualified or workers with high professional qualifications. In the same period 142 persons officially reported their departure from Urosevac Municipality. The report also mentions the cases of silent departure of individuals of Serbian and Montenegrin nationalities who had either bought land or built houses outside Kosovo. [Summary] [Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1414 GMT 28 Dec 84]

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